MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.
THREE GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED TO
Price's Patent Candle
COMPANY.
CANDLES..... Gold Medal
TOILET SOAPS ..... Gold Medal
LUBRICATING OILS ..... Gold Medal
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.

THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

BOUILLON FLEET
Pure Beef, and nothing but beef. Delicious soup, instantaneously made by adding Bouillon Fleet to the vegetables and ingredients, no meat or stock being required.
A BOON IN COLD WEATHER.
Write for Cooking Recipes, Gravies, Sauces, Stews, and Made Dishes enriched and improved.
IF YOUR GROCER OR CHEMIST does not keep it, ask him to order it for you from
BOUILLON FLEET (Limited).

No. 7768.—VOL. L. MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians the cohesive power of which is a guarantee in himself.—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, and each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself.—Misses Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, and Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, Inn., Leopold Brothers, Cobbe, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Amca, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSHOM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUDYBRAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Harcreaves, Farquhar, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree, Farquhar, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.15. Box-office open 10 till 6. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d.; Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (1754—1794). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. I. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. (Last night.) Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Buist, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. R. Phillips, O. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Counton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, E. Vining.
N.B.—OUR BOYS.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) this celebrated comedy will be revived for a limited number of nights only with Mr. DAVID JAMES in his original character of PERKYN MIDDLEWICK, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. R. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, E. Frances, E. Vining.—CRITERION THEATRE.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Eva Greville; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalcon Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8.15, ARTFUL CARDS, conclude with ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr. J. L. Toole, Messrs. John Billington, Somerset, Lyall, M. Lowne, C. Wilson, C. Brunton, F. J. Arlton, J. Gunn, H. Westland; Misses Ellia Johnstone, Mary Brough, Jenny Donald, Florence Henry, Effie Liston, and Irene Vanbrugh. At 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Management of Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Hendon, and Gertrude Warden. At 9.30 sharp, THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Gifford, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and Yorke Stephens.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 128th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Theo. Ballour, M. Poole, R. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, Geo.; Mesdames Mary Rorke, Annie James, Charlotte Ellis, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.3. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8, VANESSA. Mesdames Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalbery, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Hanbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Ella Banister, &c.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Tuesday and Friday excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Brydone, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Diack, Weir, Philips, Tomlins, Greenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Wenlock Melchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and NEXT and FOLLOWING THURSDAY AFTERNOONS at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Leonard Boyne, and Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Daniel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Nellie Lingard, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. Arthur Cecil, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashbey, Frederick Wood, Albert Hall, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,703.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. (LAST WEEK.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Ludercy, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, A. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN HART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. H. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Egerton Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Arge, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Cressey, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Chatman, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Swaffield, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gedney, Robertson, Gowell, Grace Capel, Henry Grattan, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 6,624.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 186th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. L. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Mesdames Kenna Fitzpi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 6.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Joslyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Hoskins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Grace Mansfield, Laura Graves, Ellen Beaumont and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 6.
Business Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A up-version of "La Tosca," by F. C. Burnand, Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrton, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Benson, Miss Bertie Lesoney. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 5,899. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock; and JOLLY NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Bessese; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor Le Vincent. Varietus by the Almonti Trevor, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotte, Lulu, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.40 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. and Mdme. Espinosa. Music by M. Jacobi. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANK GASSAWAY. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL: Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants. C. H. Shackleton, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Robb the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yestuto, the wonderful Japanese conjurer; American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Barrington dancers; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Manza, Equilibrist; G. Beresford, comic, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £3 3s.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

THE Liberal leaders who met on Saturday decided, so we are told, to have a set debate on the Irish question at an early date. They can have one to-morrow if they choose. The *Daily News* strongly urges them to raise the question of the Forgeries as a question of Privilege before the debate on the Address. We do not venture to interfere with the tactics of the Old Parliamentary Hand. All that we care to say is, that if the Liberal leaders should see their way to raise the question of Privilege on the very first day of the session, their followers will be very well pleased. They cannot raise it too soon, or press it too vigorously: The Government have had two long years' innings in which they scored heavily over the Forgeries. It is our turn to do the batting now, and the sooner our leaders go to the wickets the better we shall be pleased.

"I wish to say," said Mr. SMITH, "to hon. and right hon. "gentlemen opposite that we fully recognize the duty which rests upon "those who lead the House of Commons to guard the honour and "dignity and reputation of every member in this House and every "party in this House." He followed this up by a plaintive lament over "the complete mistrust which hon. members opposite have of the good faith of our statements." We will not show such complete mistrust of his good faith as to suppose for a moment that he will refuse to recognize the duty which rests upon him to guard the honour and dignity and reputation of Mr. PARNELL. The question of the forged letters was declared by Mr. GOSCHEN to be one of life or death for the accused, and the very gravity of the charge was adduced as reason conclusive for refusing to allow it to be adjudicated upon by a Committee of the House of Commons. The matter must go to the Law Courts, and to the law courts it went, with the result that the *Times* has pleaded guilty of malicious libel and has been let off mercifully with a peppercorn damages of £5,000 and payment of costs in full. To-morrow, when Mr. PARNELL appears in the House with the *Times* cheque in his pocket, and its plea of guilty in his hand, what will Mr. SMITH do? Obviously if he hon. members opposite were not justified in their complete mistrust of his good faith, he will accept or even anticipate a motion declaring the publication of the forged letters a breach of privilege, and of ordering his old friend Mr. WALTER to appear as a convicted libeller at the bar of the House.

It is the fashion in some quarters to impute all the blame to Mr. HOUSTON, the secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. But this is disposed of by the statement made by Mr. HOUSTON when endeavouring to secure the publication of the forged letters in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. HOUSTON'S communications to this journal before the General Election of 1886 were, we presume, what he must subsequently have made to the *Times*. Only those who know the genesis of Parnellism and Crime can rightly understand the full measure of the guilt of the libellers at Printing House-square. The only difference between the offer made to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the subsequent offers to Mr. BUCKLE and Mr. MACDONALD was that in the meantime, having obtained the necessary funds from Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR and others, Mr. HOUSTON was able to supply them with the first forgeries. But that is immaterial. The all-important point is this—that Mr. HOUSTON did not palm off PIGOTT'S frauds upon an innocent and gullible *Times*. He probably went to the *Times*, as he certainly came to our late Editor, with a frank avowal that he could not carry the matter any further, that he had with the aid of some friends carried the investigation so far, but that it was for the newspaper which took the matter up to make the subject its own, to investigate the whole case *de novo*. In other words, Mr. HOUSTON'S part in the matter, always supposing that this somewhat slippery gentleman can be relied upon, seems to have been limited to putting the *Times* on the trail and giving them all the clues in his possession, in order that they might pursue the investigation with their own resources. Nothing can be clearer and more explicit than his language:—

Will you not take it up? I will tell you everything and keep back nothing. You can take the whole matter into your own hands. I have brought it up to a certain point. I am stranded, and can go no further without help. If after examining the matter you are not convinced, then I will return the money, and the matter will be buried in your own breast.

From this it is evident that Mr. HOUSTON'S part was limited to bringing the evidence in support of his accusations to the newspaper in order that the newspaper might pursue the inquiry as its own. But the *Times* did not pursue any inquiry at all. Instead of doing as Mr. HOUSTON begged us to do, and of initiating a full and close inquiry into the documents and the witnesses that were to substantiate the accusations, they swallowed the charges wholesale, and then flung them up half digested upon the world. This adds immensely to the gravity of the offence which Mr. SMITH'S friend, Mr. WALTER, will have to meet to-morrow. For it shows that although Mr. HOUSTON wished him to verify the charges before they were published he took no steps whatever in that direction, but, eagerly grasping what Mr. HOUSTON thought were mere clues to evidence that might be discovered hereafter, he flung the foul charge unverified and unconfirmed against Mr. PARNELL. Mr. HOUSTON himself may thus be quoted as the most damning witness against the *Times*.

THE ENGLISH COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN REFORM.

By Dr. R. Spence Watson.

MUCH has been written in recent days upon the political condition of Russia, and the general facts are fully before the English people. The invaluable series of papers contributed by Mr. George Kennan to the *Century* magazine have been widely read, and have awakened feelings of great indignation in all who have perused them. And yet these feelings have been more than usually transitory. The time was when the graphic and truthful description of the infamous treatment of men and women, whose only crime is the desire to see their native land under a free constitution, would have thrilled through Europe, and in our own land, the home of freedom as we proudly call it, the voice of earnest sympathy with the oppressed and fierce denunciation of the oppressor would have been heard upon every hand. Life with us has become too full of questions which clamour to be dealt with, and which (with one great exception) are purely selfish in their character; we have become so aware of our own errors, and in a measure so ashamed of them, that the old traditions of sympathy with every struggle for freedom with the oppressed of every nation bid fair to be pushed to one side.

It is in the belief that those old traditions were among the noblest which a people can possess, and that our own freedom places upon us in a very peculiar way the duty of aiding others to obtain the same blessing, that some of us have, after long and careful consideration, determined to take up the Russian question. We do not wish to form a great organization. The time for that has not yet come. Our view is to form a small but representative committee (composed, if possible, from all political parties) to whom subscriptions in aid of the work we contemplate may be forwarded, and whose names will be a guarantee for the character of that work.

The actual task which we contemplate is the wide dissemination from time to time of accurate information upon the political position of Russia in domestic affairs, the condition of the people, the treatment of political exiles, and all the action of the authorities in suppressing all aspirations for freedom. What we shall actually be able to do will depend upon the support which we receive. In the large meetings which he has addressed upon the subject in the United States, Mr. George Kennan has himself suggested that a regular periodical publication of Russian political intelligence (confined to domestic matters) should be established in London. We intend, if sufficient means are forthcoming, to establish a monthly or fortnightly paper to do this work, which at present is for the most part neglected. From time to time news appears in the French or English papers casting a lurid light upon the darkness which surrounds the Russian life, but that light and the interest it awakens speedily die away. We wish to prevent this, and to preserve the interest by ensuring that authentic information shall be regularly forthcoming. In spite of many difficulties such information will be provided, and although in the nature of things the source from whence it is obtained cannot be disclosed, every pains will be taken to ensure that everything we publish shall be so guaranteed as to stand the test of the severest investigation.

We believe that much good in many ways would result from the punctual performance of such a work as that which I have sketched. The Liberal party in Russia is large indeed, and the dissatisfaction with the

OUR KITH AND KIN.

Saturday's cabled summary of the speech of Sir Henry Parkes at the federation banquet in Melbourne produced a ripple of pleased surprise in London colonial circles. It was never anticipated that the G.O.M. of the sunny south, after sulking so long in his tent, would emerge in such a good-humoured fashion, shake hands all round, and run up the standard of "United Australia" with his own right arm. Now that absolute unanimity amongst the members of the Federal Conference is assured, some grand constructive work ought to be achieved this week.

* * * * *

The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier of Victoria, the chosen president of the Federal Conference now sitting in Melbourne, is perhaps the ablest and most accomplished debater in Australia. He has an excellent delivery, his fluency is remarkable, and his diction is all that could be desired by the keenest critic. And yet he is for the most part a self-taught man. Thirty-five years ago he was a working miner on the Ballarat goldfield, and the first public position to which he was elected was that of the representative of the diggers in the local mining court. In that capacity he made his mark, and was soon promoted to Parliament. He has held office in three Ministries, and attained the Premiership five years ago.

* * * * *

Three years ago Stanley promised to visit Australia and lecture, under the auspices of Mr. R. S. Smythe, a leading local manager. Mr. Smythe now announces that "the Australian public will shortly have the honour of welcoming that much-enduring special correspondent, fearless missionary, and heroic Englishman."

* * * * *

All Sydney was in mourning on the day of the funeral of Searle, the famous young sculler. The actual interment took place at Grafton, to which place the body was conveyed by water. But there was a procession through the streets of the capital to the Cathedral, where the Canon conducted a funeral service. In the procession were Mr. Dibbs, the Leader of the Opposition in the New South Wales Parliament, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of the City, and a number of M.P.s. It was estimated that the crowds who stood in the streets with uncovered heads numbered from 175,000 to 200,000.

* * * * *

Without any disrespect to Searle's memory, it may be said that all this goes to show that some critics are right in charging the Colonists with an undue devotion to sport. Yet the preacher in the Cathedral took advantage of the great occasion to denounce the betting and gambling that were too much associated with athletics. At the grave an oration eulogizing Searle and the manly exercise of which he was so brilliant an example, was delivered by a member of the Legislative Assembly.

* * * * *

The Earl of Onslow has been giving the New Zealanders some very good advice. In a speech at Dunedin he urged the colonists to support the movement for the higher education of women. Observing that a "leisured class" was growing up in the colony, his Excellency told them they "would gain greater renown and do greater work for their fellow-creatures by devoting themselves to the arts and sciences in New Zealand than by going home to become an infinitesimal unit in society." Very true; but it is to be hoped the New Zealand "leisured class" do not need to learn the lesson.

* * * * *

Dunedin has its Eiffel Tower as well as Paris. It is stated that the structure raised in the grounds of the New Zealand Exhibition, in accordance with a modified copy of M. Eiffel's designs, is very popular, the lifts conveying crowds of people upwards every day. No figures are given respecting the height and dimensions of the tower.

* * * * *

Sir Charles and Lady Hallé have booked their passages by the P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, which leaves London on April 5. According to the Melbourne journals the Australian tour of these distinguished musicians has been negotiated by Mr. W. H. Poole, "who was instrumental in bringing Mr. Santley to our shores, and who has received from Sir Charles Hallé a telegram definitely accepting the terms proposed."

* * * * *

It is alleged by the *South Australian Register* that sixpence postage is actually charged on the week's issue of a London halfpenny evening paper addressed to Adelaide. In other words, the postage is twice as much as the cost of the six papers purchased in London. The press will surely be unanimous in bestowing benedictions on Mr. Henniker Heaton, if by his pertinacity he can succeed in removing such an outrageous anomaly as this.

* * * * *

Can the specialization of news further go? A paper has been started in Melbourne under the title of the *Policeman*, and is to be edited by a senior constable. Doubtless the "Answers to Correspondents" column will be made a distinctive feature of the new journal, in accordance with the popular song of the hour.

existing mode of Government is constantly increasing; but the Russian press is crushed by the censorship, which to-day is severer than it has ever been before. We hope that our paper will become the vehicle of expression for the Russians upon the many burning questions which in Russia itself are forbidden topics.

The power of sympathy is boundless, and it acts with intense force upon those who are most in need of it. The fact (which our publication would prove) that there is strong and earnest sympathy with them in England and many other lands would be, we hope, a great strength and encouragement to the whole Russian Liberal party. We believe further that the fact that its every doing was watched, and that its dark deeds done in the darkness which despotism loves were published to the world, and by that world execrated and condemned, would not be without a beneficial effect upon the Russian Government itself.

We have felt it laid upon us to take this matter up. It is one which should appeal strongly to the people to whom Mazzini, Garibaldi, Kossuth, and many another patriot of foreign name are familiar as household words, and beloved as more than national heroes. These Russian exiles are martyrs for freedom as truly as any men have been in any age or clime. Their aim is the same, their crime is the same, their punishment is the same as those of the true men of any historic period of whom we now know that the "world was not worthy." We hope and believe that there are many Englishmen and women who will esteem it a privilege to be permitted to assist, in however humble a way, in aiding the Russian men and women who have suffered so long and so nobly in their endeavour to obtain for the Russian people that freedom which we have so long enjoyed. And it is in this belief that we have begun our work.

It is probable that Mr. George Kennan will himself visit England, and in that case, the enthusiasm and interest which he has aroused in many towns in his native land will no doubt be awakened here also. His addresses would be of the greatest practical service, as his remarkable articles in the *Century* have already been, and they would powerfully aid the work we have in view. But that work we have already begun in a quiet and simple way, because we wish, in the first instance, to have the sympathy and the practical support of those for whom the facts already before the country are sufficient to awaken the keen desire to help when a practical method of doing so is pointed out to them. We hope and believe that we shall speedily learn who these are. In this movement it is emphatically true that "Bis dat qui cito dat." I shall be glad to reply to any communication.

Benshaw Grove, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TUNNEL OR FERRY?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The lowest estimate for the proposed Blackwall Tunnel is over £1,000,000, and the cost for acquiring property, necessary for roads to so deep a boring, would require another million. True, an engineer suggests a vast platform, to descend on one side, and ascend by a similar pit on the other, by hydraulic power. But the whole scheme is a folly, as ratepayers would find out. Why does the County Council not free the existing Greenwich Ferry, by buying its rights, as the Metropolitan Board freed the Woolwich Ferry? The Greenwich Ferry would very soon bring a good revenue, while a tunnel would involve bad rates for ever.

J. M.

February 6.

THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Referring to your remarks in yesterday's issue concerning Mr. Beaufoy, M.P., having found that the amount of work turned out by his employés has not decreased in amount in consequence of his having adopted this system, I venture to put before you for consideration a phase which has perhaps escaped your notice. There are many textile factories in the country where women are employed who, by the present Factory Acts, may not work for more than ten hours in any one full day, and then only between the hours of five in the morning and seven in the evening. These factories, and principally those employed in spinning yarns, have now their machinery running at a speed which would seem to be the extreme limit possible consistent with satisfactory work; and it would not be easy to increase the production, to compensate for the decrease in the hours of working, by any acceleration of the speed of running the frames. Now, in such mills the standing charges—consisting of depreciation of machinery and buildings, rent, rates, &c.—form a very considerable item in the total cost of manufacturing, and unless (should the present eight hours movement be adopted) some means were taken to enable the production to be increased, so as to equal that at present, the loss would be so exceedingly serious as to bring to some trades probable ruin. I would therefore venture to lay before you that what may apply in businesses where labour is the main item does not apply to the enormous field of work, such as spinning, where labour is only used to tend the machinery; and the matter must be well considered before any hasty and irretrievable step is taken. It must not be supposed by the foregoing that I am opposed to eight hours as the limit of a day's work, provided it can be done in such a way as not to jeopardize what is one of the main trades of the country.—I remain Sir,

A MANUFACTURER.

February 7.

HOW TO "SQUELCH" THE LORDS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to your article on the "House of Jack-in-the Box," may I suggest that the rank and file of the Radical party and its fighting journalism should put the following idea (by the usual "surgical interference" necessary in such cases) into the heads of our leaders? When a Gladstonian majority is elected, and Mr. Gladstone or his successor is summoned to Osborne to receive the Queen's commands to form a Ministry, let the statesman in question respectfully refuse to obey the Royal behests, unless he receives a written promise that if any one of his four cardinal measures is rejected by the House of Lords, the Crown will consent to create a sufficient number of peers to outweigh the Pigottist majority. These four measures would probably be—Home Rule, registration reform, a free breakfast table and "Keltic disestablishment" or the Eight Hours Bill. "Free education" and "Taxation of ground values," I assume that we shall get from Mr. Goschen, as well as "English letter-writing penny post." If every candidate is "heckled" as to his willingness to press on his leaders the exaction of this promise from the Crown, the idea (at first, no doubt, scouted by the Lyon Playfairs of the party) will gradually become as familiar and meritorious in our eyes, as the Plan of Campaign, or the mobbing of a Welsh auctioneer. It will probably suffice, by mere force of anticipation, to kill the idea of House of Lords resistance. I forgot to mention that it should be a proviso in the ultimatum delivered by the Liberal leader to the Crown, that the new creations should be made "rank for rank, and man for man" with the members of the opposing peerage. Twenty-two Radical dukes (all, say, bagmen) against the twenty-two Unionist dukes, and so on throughout each grade in the peerage. For I would remark that a *viscount* cares nothing for the number of fresh *barons* who may be created, nor an *earl* for any increase in the number of *viscounts*, and so on upwards. On the other hand, let us suppose that the Crown rejects the Liberal leader's *ultimatum* and sends him packing back across the Solent in the excursion steamer, calling on old friend Smith to carry on the Government in the face of an opposition majority of, say, two hundred. "Vat larks!" Labby and Jacoby will pass a vote of censure on Ministers every afternoon immediately after prayers. The votes for the army and navy will be passed; but not a penny for Ministers' salaries nor for Irish "Law and Order." The situation will soon become as intolerable as it was ridiculous. Let us all propagate this idea during the next three years, in press and on platform, and then the Tories themselves will see that it is wiser to avoid driving us to execute it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

F.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Sir Henry James, who seems to have been nominated by public opinion as the leader of the Liberal Unionists, vice Lord Hartington, who is on his travels abroad, on Saturday proclaimed Michael Davitt as the future leader of the Irish people. Sir Henry James spoke, we are glad to see, "with a due estimation of the great power, the great ability, and, in many respects, the high character of Mr. Davitt." But he is utterly mistaken in believing that Michael Davitt is an enemy of the English people. An enemy of England as she has been in the past, and as in the shape of the present Administration she is at present, the oppressor of his nation, Mr. Davitt is and must be. He were a traitor else. But that is a very different thing from being the enemy of England as she will be when Sir Henry James is defeated at Bury and Home Rule is established by the free vote of the Irish people.

Ministers who are pondering their speeches on the programme of the Session, and members of the Opposition who are preparing their ammunition against the Government Land Bill, will be interested in knowing that Colonel Saunderson has got into trouble with his friends the Orangemen for opposing compulsory purchase. The Orangemen are passing resolutions unanimously protesting against Colonel Saunderson's objection to compulsory purchase. At Magheravely, on the Earl of Erne's property, "we the Orangemen and tenant farmers" assembled to enter a solemn protest against the Colonel's declaration, and to declare that they would "never be content until we are placed on an equal footing to those who have purchased under the Ashbourne Act." Of which let the House of Commons take due note.

M. Stambuloff and his prince the Coburger seem to have been within an ace of being spilled. The conspiracy must have been widespread indeed to necessitate the supersession of the commanders of five of the principal military garrisons in the Principality. Major Panitza, it seems, has not been shot—at least not yet; and M. Zankoff is said to have been at the bottom of the whole affair. Possibly. The shifty, restless, ambitious ex-schoolmaster would be false to his whole past if he had not a finger in the pie.

The decision of the leaders of the Dockers to withdraw the manifesto ordering a fresh strike to-day was a wise one; but the reception of the withdrawal by the press is hardly encouraging. Instead of complimenting the leaders on their wise anticipation of the inevitable, the *Times* jeers at them and hopes that the incident will "open the eyes of the men to the incompetence of their chosen leaders." Such comment is both ungenerous and unjustifiable. What has changed the situation is the new Union of Employers, and that Union was the result of the now withdrawn manifesto. To have withdrawn the manifesto in the face of overwhelming odds was only common prudence. To have issued a manifesto which at last compelled the employers to make common cause, will in the end have done a good turn to both employers and employed.

The proposals of the London Chamber of Commerce for the formation of a Board of Conciliation come at an opportune moment this morning. It is only when both masters and men are well organized that such boards are practicable. Otherwise the one side or the other knowing that it starts at an initial advantage is unwilling to submit from the first to arbitration. The proposals now submitted by the London Chamber seem carefully framed with a view to the equal representation of capital and labour, and we shall wait with interest to see what reception they meet with from masters and men in the Docks and in other businesses.

It is to be hoped that the political friends of the young Duke of Orleans will not speak and write so immoderately as to make his pardon impossible or difficult. Either the Duke's move was a private escapade or it was a political plot. If it was the former, everybody will think the better of the young man for it; and as soon as a formal sentence of imprisonment has been passed upon him, M. Carnot will no doubt pardon him and escort him to the frontier. But if the Royalists insist on treating the matter as a clever political manœuvre, M. Carnot will find it very difficult to resist the demand on the Extreme Left for dealing with the "conspirator" according to the utmost rigour of the law. In that case the young Duke's escapade will cost him dearer than its present mild price of the Conciergerie tempered with pheasant cutlets and silver plate.

So Sir Henry James is a convert to the principle of taxing ground values. His speech at Bury on Saturday night leaves no doubt on this point.

It was not fair (he said) that the occupier should pay for improvements and not enjoy the benefit of them and that the rack-renting landlord, who paid nothing, should enjoy the benefit. A short time ago a landlord could only get twenty-two years' purchase for his ground rents, but now ground rents were worth twenty-eight years' purchase. If any Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted a new source of income, he had it in these rents.

It is satisfactory to find a Unionist lawyer speaking out with such plainness about the injustice of our present system of municipal taxation. But just as Whigs and Tories are beginning to discover that ground rents are a proper subject for special taxation, Radicals are becoming converts to Prince Bismarck's much more drastic proposals in the way of taxation reform. If it be true that the capital value of ground rents has risen from twenty-two to twenty-eight years' purchase, is it not equally true that the capital value of every sound investment has risen in much the same proportion? Doubtless there are differences—too subtle to discuss here—between land and other forms of capital; but if incomes derived from ground rents are to be specially taxed, why should other "unearned incomes" be allowed to go scot free?

The letter of the man Whittam to his wife which appears in the morning's papers, describing his various attempts to break from prison, will be read with more interest than any other item of news. What a marvellous picture it gives of inexhaustible energy and ready resource! What a genius there is of the practical order all gone to waste in the human sewage-sink of a convict prison. If Whittam had only turned his talents to use in politics he might have made a great position. Imprisoned in that narrow cell at Holloway lies a human storage battery of electric energy which ought to be capable of better work than killing policemen. There is enough energy in him, if it were but laid on to impart vitality to the dull stolidity of the Tory phalanx that to-morrow will cheer Mr. Smith's platitudes in the House of Commons. And yet he is not a mere rat—which is one of the most resourceful, indomitable, and courageous of rodents—for his letter abounds in human touches of pathetic interest. The love of the father for his "flittle Nelly," whom he can't get out of his thoughts, is very human; but still more so, perhaps, is his being so pleased with the prospect of his escape that he jumped about for joy until he broke a window and so destroyed his chance of escape. Whittam will live to be the head of a new cycle of Jack Sheppard romances, and we can ill spare such a man for so vile a cause.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL IN THE EAST-END.—III.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

THERE are in Stepney, as I mentioned in my first letter, exceptionally good Board schools, and I have found the relations of the clergy towards them, whether they had schools of their own or not, very friendly.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH SCHOOLS.

The religious teaching in them is declared on all hands to be, within the terms of the Act, very satisfactory. It is evident that in many cases it is a matter of increasing difficulty to support the voluntary schools; and more than one manager told me that if free education were adopted, he thought that it would kill Church schools in towns, while strengthening those in the country: a view which seems to agree with that expressed this week by Dr. Rigg, whose knowledge as to Wesleyan schools is probably greater than that of any one. The Church schools in the greatest difficulty just now are those of St. Thomas's, Arbour-square, where the vicar, the Rev. A. W. Cribb, with an immense family of children, illustrates the impossibility of working a poor parish with small means and a small staff. The vicar has been a missionary in China, and is known outside his parish, but has a population of 15,000 poor, and no adequate means wherewith to deal with their wants, religious, educational, or social. At Holy Trinity, Tredegar-square, where I found on Sunday capital congregations and every sign of life—the churchyard being laid out as a garden, with seats for the people—Mr. Greaves has good, though small, schools, and he is anxious to obtain outside help to enlarge them.

Some of the best schools in the parish are those of St. Luke's, Burdett-road, where education is a speciality of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Wallace, who does an immense deal of outdoor work. His baptisms last year were 245, beyond the average of the birth-rate, the number of churchings 279, and his communicants in January 73, of whom more were men than women. Dr. Wallace has spent and raised thousands for the Church during his long ministry, but he simply revels in his schools, as any one who saw the entertainment to children on Thursday night could testify, and is the idol of the children. Perhaps his simple record of what he has done will give a fair idea of what work the Church has effected for education in the district:—

The National schools were, by the aid of the Bishop of London's Fund and friends, built in 1872. As the East Ward of Mile-end was the most open ground, sites were soon bought by the School Board both in the East Ward and closely adjacent to it. So Ben Jonson-road, Sturgle-street, and South-grove schools were erected, and St. John's board school, Limehouse, much enlarged; and Dr. Barnardo's free day schools were opened immediately opposite to the National school. This made it a difficult matter to keep up St. Luke's schools, but it became more possible to make these schools of the nature of a family, and this feature has always continued. The vicar's wife (Mrs. Wallace) qualified herself as teacher by obtaining the Government certificate, and for nine years taught five hours daily, receiving no salary. Almost every boy in the parish has been taught by her, as, since she discontinued the assistant's place, she has taught the Scripture to the lower standards of the boys every morning for the last six years. The pupil teachers, especially in their religious knowledge, have been all along the chief concern of the vicar; and when it is stated that of 100 pupil-teachers in the Stepney rural deanery, when the diocesan examinations first began, in 1872, about sixty-four failed to pass, it was necessary to regard this point. Now, the rural deanery stands every year well in this particular. The following statistics of the teachers from St. Luke's, Burdett-road, since the commencement, are remarkable—they read like the record of a training college not a National school in East London. In all there have been, at admission and at certificate, whether as trained or acting candidates: First class, 24; in religious knowledge 14, in secular 10; and second class, 28: in religious knowledge 16, in secular 12. Miss Bone, the teacher of the girls' school, has this week obtained the first-class Archbishop's certificate, the only East-end teacher of the ten successful mistresses from the diocese of London. The mistresses presenting themselves were in all 191. Miss Cogin, the assistant in the infant school, was last year exactly in a similar position among 230 candidate mistresses.

All this work with the teachers has told on the results of the religious teaching of the children. In 1887 and 1888 the boys' and infants' schools were reported as "Excellent" and "Very good."

The numbers of the children have varied, going down on the erection of a new Board school, and then they rose again, keeping all through about 100 boys, 100 girls, and 200 infants on the books. The expenses have gradually somewhat increased and have called for some extra help from the friends of the schools—the fees are 2*d.* for the infants and 3*d.* for the boys and girls, and the Government grant has never much varied. The whole tone of the schools is excellent and friendly. Mrs. Wallace, having obtained the drawing certificate and the diploma for cooking, has given the benefit of these in voluntary teaching for many years.

At St. Paul's, Bow Common, the Rev. Rowland T. Plummer has excellent schools, and is the honorary secretary of the executive committee which has formed central classes for giving instruction to the pupil-teachers in Stepney and the neighbourhood. There are 1,100 children in the Sunday-schools of this parish, and it is a fine sight to see the children's service in the church. Even, however, in so well ordered a parish as St. Paul's, the large and efficient day-schools are in debt, showing the increasing difficulty of voluntary schools holding their own with good Board schools in their neighbourhood. The schools at St. Philip's, Stepney (the only place where I received anything but the most kindly welcome and assistance) have been given up. It was this parish, and not St. Paul's, where the Bishop of Colchester formerly worked, St. Paul's having been built by old Mr. Cotton, the well-known banker, whose relative was so long the vicar. The Rev. John Sidney Adolphus Vatcher admitted that things were bad, but saw no good in drawing attention to them, and was too much occupied with his ordinary work to give any information to "enterprising penny-a-liners." One or two of the best worked parishes have no day schools; but with the admirable ones, with 1,500 children in the mother district, there is no doubt that, great difficulties notwithstanding, the supporters of voluntary schools have done much for education. A Nonconformist said to me, "It is simply heroic, the way in which Churchmen support, against overwhelming odds, their own schools."

The Rev. Alfred Whiston Frost Martell—who, after eleven years' hard work in St. Antholin's, the poorest parish possibly in Stepney, close to Bethnal Green and the Oxford House, is exchanging livings with the Vicar of Buriton, Hampshire—openly says that he is so satisfied with the general religious tone of the Board schools, that he does not lament having no schools of his own. He thinks that the Church is making great though silent progress at the East-end, and that her work is seen to the least advantage on Sundays, and he added emphatically: "You must bear in mind that Dissent here is the fashion. The Nonconformists are the East-end Upper Ten. The Church is gradually obtaining the affections of the working classes. When it is the custom with them to go to church, then, and not till then under ordinary circumstances, will her edifices be crowded." He added that in the Church more distinct calls for spiritual advance, such as confirmation and frequent communion, were made than in chapels, and he knew many instances of people on being asked to become candidates for confirmation leaving the Church for Dissent. *Per contra* a Nonconformist admitted in conversation that the Church was making great way among the people at the East-end, where he said, "I am old enough to remember Bishop Blomfield being given something more than the cold shoulder at Bethnal green by men whose children have rapturously welcomed two successive Bishops of Bedford. Ay," he added, "the Church, too, has a great friend in the Princess of the East-end (Princess Christian), who has won the hearts of the people when she has come down to take part in laying the stones of churches or to open bazaars."

(The preceding article on this subject appeared on January 30.)

FLOR-ADOR, the Newest and Best Food, contains, in the purest form, every element for the nourishment of the body, suited to the robust and invalid alike. The LANCET and the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL say: "This preparation is excellent." FLOR-ADOR takes the place of Corn Flour, Arrowroot, &c., which possess NO FLESH-FORMING CONSTITUENTS whatever. It is quite as palatable and MORE EASILY-DIGESTED than any of those starchy compounds. Purchasers are requested to see that they get FLOR-ADOR, and not any imitation thereof, inferior qualities being often substituted for the sake of extra profit. The Flor-ador Food Company will supply three sample packets post free for 10*d.*—Depot: 17, Southampton-street, Holborn, London, W.C.

THESPIS IN TRAINING.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. HERMANN VEZIN.

ACCORDING to Horace, the poet is born, not made. "This most unfortunate phrase," said Mr. Hermann Vezin the other day in conversation with a contributor, "should read—the poet is born and made.' The poetic faculties are born with the man, but to achieve great things they must be cultivated." Arguing from analogy, Mr. Vezin holds that the actor must be made as well as born, and it is in this belief that during the last fourteen years he has devoted himself to the work of making actors. "Spending a morning in Mr. Vezin's set of chambers just off the Strand," writes our contributor, "I learnt something of the result. One often hears Mr. Vezin spoken of as a man who has missed his mark. Sitting in his cosy study, the glow of the fire and the light of the incandescent gas-lamps contrasting with the fog without, I begin to think that the common opinion is the common mistake. For as Mr. Vezin talks of his experiences and explains his views with an elocution I inwardly envy, there comes over the finely-chiselled features the animation and enthusiasm of a maestro of the stage.

MR. HERMANN VEZIN
(From a Photograph by Mr. Bassano).

"I took to training," Mr. Vezin says, "quite accidentally and in rather a curious way. A very old friend of my family came to me and asked if I would give some lessons in elocution to his son, who was going to the Parliamentary bar. 'Well,' I replied, 'I am not at all sure that I can teach elocution. One may possess the art, and yet not be able to teach it to others. As you wish it, however, I will try.' That's how my first pupil came. I have never advertised, but the connection, as it were, has widened like a circle in a stream. Just now I have more pupils, I think, than at any time before, and often I give eight lessons during the day. Some are studying elocution merely as an accomplishment, others preparing themselves for the stage. Five of Mr. Benson's company at the Globe were my pupils."

THE VALUE OF TRAINING.

Addressing himself first to the value of training, Mr. Vezin said: "I believe the time will come when 'masters' will be as essential in training for the stage as they now are in training for the concert or the opera. No one dreams of coming out as a public singer before undergoing a thorough course of instruction at the hands of a competent teacher. Mrs. Kendal says that all that has to be learned by an actor can be learned on the stage itself, with the occasional assistance of the stage manager. But is not the advice of the stage manager itself in the nature of training? Mrs. Kendal has been on the boards since she was a child (I well remember her playing with me at the age of fifteen when I was appearing as Triplet in 'Masks and Faces'), but the casual instruction of stage managers could surely not have been so valuable as the systematic teaching of a well qualified actor. I remember Miss Maude Millett consulting me about 'coming out.' 'She doesn't need any training,' her mother declared. 'Indeed,' I replied, 'is no training needed to paint or to sing?' Some time after Miss Millett came again. She was playing in a piece of Colman's then, but thought she would like to take a few lessons. She had reached a certain point, she told me, but beyond that she could not go. Of course this was a little triumph for me."

"And at what age can the training be best given?"—"That is a question difficult to answer. I have pupils from thirteen to twenty-eight. In the teens, one would be inclined to say, when the mind is most plastic and impressionable."

"Do you favour the French method of training?"—"Not altogether, although I mean to visit one or two of the French schools and give the subject more attention when next I visit Paris. It seems to me too artificial and mechanical a method. The training should be adapted, I think, to the peculiar needs and faculties of each individual pupil. I am averse to teaching in classes, although classes would, of course, be more profitable to me. Some time ago I was asked by Sir George Grove to conduct an elocution class at the Royal College of Music. After some hesitation I consented. The class numbered eight or nine pupils, and my practice was to hear each read a passage in succession. I thought that faults corrected in one pupil would be avoided by the others. I was mistaken; sometimes the same fault would be repeated all through the class. Then I was too shy to correct a pupil, and he was shy to be corrected in the presence of his fellows. So I gave up the class."

VOICE-PRODUCTION OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE.

Among the details which even the "divine afflatus" should not despise Mr. Hermann Vezin gave the first place to voice-production. "There are comparatively few who have even the physiological knowledge," he remarked, "to enable them to make the best use of their voices. In acting or reciting it is essential that there should be no strain apparent; the effect desired should seem to the audience to be produced with the greatest ease. As soon as the effort is shown the art is lost. Yet you continually see on the stage a gasping for breath, and many young actors actually copy the 'stars' in this respect, thinking it must be a merit. In elocution no breath should be taken during a continuous sentence, but in the pauses breath should be taken, even though it may not always be required, in order to preserve the evenness of the enunciation. Behnke has, I consider, done a great work in studying the physiological aspect of voice-production. Many of my pupils also take lessons from Behnke. I have tried to induce Mrs. Bernard Beere, who was one of my pupils in years gone by, to go to Behnke in order that she may protect and preserve her splendid voice."

AMATEURS ON AND OFF THE STAGE.

"Do you think the amateur dramatic societies good recruiting grounds for the stage?"—"I have seen some parts quite as well played by amateurs as they ever are on the stage. But one can seldom tell how an amateur's talent can be developed, although there are, of course, amateurs on the stage as well as off. Many pupils have come to me from amateur societies. Miss Maude Millett, for instance, used to play at St. George's Hall."

"Do you often refuse pupils on the ground of their unsuitability to the stage?"—"It is so difficult to say with certainty that a pupil is unsuitable. One cannot be sure of one's first impressions. Mrs. Siddons, for instance, quite failed at the beginning. For many years no one had the slightest insight into the genius of Irving. I have had pupils whose voices were at first difficult to hear when sitting where you are sitting. After a few lessons the indistinctness has gradually disappeared. Some applicants for advice I have referred to amateur societies. The other day Mr. Beerbohm Tree—the managers find me very useful when besieged by aspirants—sent to me a lady from Brighton, anxious to make her *début*, who, although twenty-eight, had never so much as been upon a stage before. I advised her to join the best amateur dramatic society she could find in Brighton."

"Miss Resina Filippi," Mr. Vezin says, "was one of my pupils, and when she first came to me she said, 'I have absolutely no ear, and so it is of no use my attempting to observe the inflections of your voice.' I struck an octave on the piano, and found that she could only partially distinguish the notes. For some time Signor Foli came to me to study recitation for private parties, and was naturally an interesting pupil. He did not seem to give his mind to the subject, however, and the lessons he took were too few to be of much use."

STORIES OF THE STAGE-STRUCK.

"You must have had some curious experiences of aspirants, Mr. Vezin?"—"Some time ago a man of about forty came to me and said he wanted to go upon the stage. He bore a strange resemblance to Henry Neville—his face being a mask likeness, as it were, such as would be used in a pantomime. Naturally I thought his tastes were for low comedy. 'No,' he replied, 'I want to play Mr. Henry Neville's part.' 'Indeed,' I exclaimed. 'Then in that case you had better go to Mr. Neville and ask him to teach you.' But the man was obdurate. Explaining that he was at present a grocer of Roehampton, he inquired for how much I would 'bring him out.' I replied that I was an actor and teacher, and did not bring people out. 'Will £30 do it?' he persisted; whereupon I told him that a matinée cost £120 at least, and he departed."

REASSURING THE ANXIOUS PARENT.

One of Mr. Vezin's digressions, as giving an opinion of practical worth upon a much-discussed topic, must be given. I inquired whether his advice was ever asked by the anxious mothers of young lady aspirants respecting the alleged moral dangers of the stage. "Seldom directly," he replied, "but of course the subject often crops up, and there are some of my pupils who can by no chance go upon the stage—whose parents could never be persuaded to give their consent. But the prejudice is surely dying—thanks to the altered attitude of the Church, which, no longer pointing the finger of scorn, now offers the stage the right hand of friendship. Whenever the subject is discussed it should be always remembered that our profession naturally contains a large number of the most attractive women in the country. Bearing this in mind, if we were to compare half a dozen of the most attractive women on the stage with the same number of the most attractive women in other walks of life, I don't think the actresses would suffer much by comparison. Of course, it is still thought that an actress is fair game for the most malicious gossip and unfounded hearsay. A year or so ago the brother of a leading actress who has always lived a most blameless life used to frequent the pit of the theatre in order to hear what the people said about her. He heard the silliest and the wickedest stories about her, the most harmless being that she was beaten by her husband. Not a tithe of such tales has any foundation. I was talking on this subject a short time ago to a shrewd American lady, who has lived many years in Paris, where the stage is painted as blacker than in London. Yet we found that at least four of the leading actresses—to say nothing of the others—at a typical theatre were really *sans peur, sans reproche*."

THREE NEW NOVELS.*

IT is not without sincere regret that one lays down Wilkie Collins's last novel. His name recalls pleasant memories of days when the world was young, ere yet Mr. Howells had, both by precept and example, shown that all the stories have been told. "Blind Love" may certainly be cited on Mr. Howells's side of the case, for as a story it is not comparable with even its second-rate predecessors. The mystery does not come in until the third volume, and even then it is not a bit mysterious. As for the psychology—a word undreamt of in Wilkie Collins's palmy days—it is curiously maladroit. So far as one can trace any design at all, it is to show the degradation of a woman's character through "blind love" for a fascinating but essentially worthless man. To that end, it is clearly needful that we should thoroughly understand the man's character, and should accept as natural, and almost inevitable, his influence over the woman. But Lord Harry Norland is kept sedulously in the background during the greater portion of "Blind Love." We catch only fleeting glimpses of him, while the foreground is occupied by Hugh Mountjoy, who in reality does nothing but play the part of confidant to Iris. But your practised storyteller will hold his audience with only the smallest possible aid from plot or character. It is not Wilkie Collins's matter we care for; it is his manner. Even his names have a charm. "Mountjoy" and "Norland," in the present case, are a trifle colourless; but "Vimpany"—there is a name for you! It takes us back to another and a happier age. Dickens is alive again (how he would have revelled in that name!) Tourgueneff is unknown, Tolstoï undreamt of, Zola is a publisher's clerk, Maupassant is writing potbooks and hangers, and Henry James is conning old volumes of *Punch*, and wondering whether he is ever to see London. And Dr. and Mrs. Vimpany are as good as their name. With what massive decision of touch are their characters portrayed! How high the lights! How deep the shadows! And Fanny Mere, too—is not she a worthy addition to the Master's long gallery of problematic and fascinating handmaidens? If Wilkie Collins had done nothing else, we should owe him a debt of gratitude for having endowed the popular imagination with that haunting type, the Weird Waiting-Woman. Then, too, in an age when so many fictitious characters are scarcely distinguishable from the humdrum folk we meet in ordinary life, how pleasant it is to fall in with a company of personages who are persistently conscious of their melodramatic mission, and indefatigable in acting up to it! Not for them "that blessed mood in which the burthen of the mystery . . . seems lightened." Though nothing very exciting may be going on for the moment, they never forget that in the very next chapter they may be "wropt up in mistry;" the result being that they are always, in the newest American slang, "on the keen jump," and vividly interested in all that is passing around them. This interest their creator shares; if the reader does not, why, then, he is insensible to a subtle form of literary enjoyment. He will do well to hold his tongue about it on pain of incurring the scorn of Mr. Harry Quilter. By his own account, Mr. Walter Besant's work in completing "Blind Love" has been purely mechanical. He found every scene clearly sketched out, and even the dialogue indicated at crucial points. He has of course adhered closely to his late friend's directions and has carried out his pious task carefully and well.

"The Splendid Spur" is not, perhaps, the best conceivable name for "Q.'s" new story; yet the occurrence of the word "spur" in the title is not without its fitness. The author has, indeed, pricked the sides of his invention to some purpose. His work reminds us, on a larger scale, of the great galloping poems of literature—say, "Young Lochinvar" or "How we brought the good news from Ghent to Aix." "Q.," in fact, sets forth to ride a steeplechase against Probability, and "drawing away" from her at the very outset, leaves her nowhere at the close. In the meantime we have had a splendid run for our money, and are in nowise tempted to complain. Jack Marvel, the truant scholar of Trinity, is a pleasant, manly fellow; Delia is a charming girl; there is a touch of genuine imagination in the portraiture of Joan; and, take it all in all, the book is breezy, cheery, honest, refreshing. We splash through quagmires of blood it is true; but the modern novel-reader has long ceased to be squeamish on that score. The adventure at the Three Cups Inn is such a spirited piece of work as to remind one (though at some distance) of the glorious fight with the robbers in "The Cloister and the Hearth"; and there are many other passages almost as stirring.

Mr. Rider Haggard is at his best in "Allan's Wife." The tale he has to tell is a preposterous one, and he has none of "Q.'s" art of carrying away our sober judgment in the rush of his narrative. There is nothing pretentious, however, in his frankly cock-and-bull story—no mystico-historico-philosophical rodomontade. It may perhaps be questioned whether the baboon incidents do not overstep the limits of permissible grisliness, but there is undeniably a sort of grim fascination about them. Mr. Haggard's style, too, is in some measure chastened—a thing to be thankful for. The shorter stories are effectively told, and the illustrations, by Messrs. Greiffenhagen and Kerr, are really admirable.

* "Blind Love." By Wilkie Collins; with a Preface by Walter Besant. (London: Chatto and Windus. 1890.)

"The Splendid Spur: being Memoirs of the Adventures of Mr. John Marvel." Edited in Modern English by Q. (Cassell and Company. 1889.)

"Allan's Wife, and Other Tales." By H. Rider Haggard. (London: Spencer Blackett. 1889.)

Tea is so little used in France that the average consumption per head per annum is not quite half an ounce, and small as is the quantity it is diminishing yearly. As a set-off, however, the popular beverage of coffee is steadily increasing, the yearly average being about 3½ lb. for each individual.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where pure trial its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household pantry. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea is inadmissible. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

Bord's Pianos.—23 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Seven Years' Hire), 10s. 6d. per month or thirteen years' system. Illustrated lists free at CRAS. STILES and CO.'S, 505 and 506 Essex Street, Strand, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

LIFE INSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

THE wants—some people might term them the fads—of the public are many, but the man who caters wisely meets those wants if at all practicable. There are men so constituted that they object to what has hitherto been the *sine qua non* of life insurance—namely, medical examination, and so they remain uninsured. Well, why should their idiosyncrasy not be met? The case is not an imaginary one. We presume Mr. William Sutton, the President of the Institute of Actuaries, was speaking from facts within his own knowledge when he recently stated at a meeting of the Institute that "the fact of medical examination alone deters thousands of persons of quite as good health really as those who propose, from proposing at all." Mr. Harris C. L. Saunders, the actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Society, endorses this view, and has for some time been incubating a plan for meeting the difficulty. The scheme which he has formulated has been approved by his board, and will shortly be made public. Meanwhile, we are in a position to give it in outline. In addition to its special feature other characteristics of the times are introduced into the plan. Regard is paid to the natural selfishness of man, as shown by the largely increased demand for policies payable during the lifetime of the assured, and to the element of speculation which has been introduced into insurance in the shape of probable bonuses. With respect to these payments, there is not only an estimate of probable bonuses, which are not always realized, but an actual bonus guaranteed, so that the assured is certain of a minimum.

A further feature is a double option at the end of five years. The conditions of the contract of what will be known as double option assurances will be, therefore, as follows:—Where the medical examination is undergone, there is an ordinary assurance for the first five years, at the end of which time the person can, first, continue the policy as an ordinary whole-life policy with profits from the commencement; or, second, he may, on the payment of a higher premium continue the policy as an endowment assurance payable at death, or in twenty years from date of issue, the profits accruing from the first until maturity a portion of the bonus being fully guaranteed. If, however, no medical examination is ever to be insisted upon, a declaration before a responsible officer of the society being deemed sufficient, the assurance will run for the first five years as a savings fund, with compound interest at 5 per cent. That is to say, in the event of death within the first five years, all premiums paid will be returned improved at 5 per cent. compound interest. At the end of the five-years period the assured must accept the second option, or payment in life. For the privilege or luxury of avoiding the ordeal of medical inspection, the assured has thus to postpone his assurance for five years, getting in its place a savings fund, while thereafter he obtains an endowment policy payable in life.

A NEW PRINTING MACHINE.

The Americans brought before the English public recently a new type-setting machine. They now propose to introduce a new style of printing machine. It is known as the Eckerson, and was seen by us at work in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road. The inventor proposes to do for job printing what others have done for newspapers—that is, enable this class of work to be printed from the web. While built on entirely new principles, it is astonishing how far there has been a return to the original idea of the printing press. The platen is flat and stationary, and by a vertical movement of the type-bed the impression is obtained. There are two inking tables, one on each side of the forme, which the rollers, five in number, use alternately, so that they only cross the type once for each impression, which facilitates the speed. Once the machine is started everything moves automatically, down to the cutting and counting. There are single and double machines, the latter enabling two sides to be printed simultaneously, or two colours if desired. They are compact and solid, and work very steadily. With no noise or bustle, from 3,000 to 6,000 impressions per hour can be run off, as compared with about 1,000 from the ordinary cylinder machine.

The Ladies' Corner.

THE DECLINE OF DANCING.

Ominous rumours have for some time past been floating through the columns of the French press to the effect that dancing is to be done away with as an amusement unfit for this age of intellectual pursuits and pleasures. The Paris *Figaro* of a day or two ago declares that dancing, the "dream of young girls," is going out of fashion, merely because the lady leaders of the Parisian salons no longer encourage this kind of amusement at their receptions. With the sprightliness which characterizes our contemporary, the *Figaro* takes up the cause of the girls and urges that some leading society lady should revert to the custom of the "good old times," and throw her drawing-rooms open for the benefit of the girls, and also for that of the mothers of the girls, the absence of "réunions dansantes" is also to be regretted from the point of view of the mothers who have daughters of a marriageable age.

Meanwhile, it is evidently the waltz which is made chiefly responsible for the indifference to dancing. The waltz is too boisterous, it is said, and too exhausting; and it is therefore a thing to be thankful for that it has been done away with in all Parisian salons except those slightly attacked by Anglomania. Another reason for the unpopularity of the waltz is said to be found in the fact that it is, above all, a German dance.

Yet another objection to the waltz is, as the king of waltz composers, Johann Strauss, of Vienna, points out, that it is impossible to talk while waltzing, and that, while the quadrille is the triumph of the flirt, the waltz is his (or her) death. The clamour for quadrille and minuet dancing becomes greater as the waltz sinks in the estimation of dancers; and if the present agitation continues we may, before long, revert to the pretty dances of the end of the last century, and watch the *jeunesse dorée* "trip it neatly" through the mazes of the "square" dance. But in order to enjoy these most charming of dances to the full, the Watteau costume should be worn at them, and the men especially should see that, instead of wearing black coats with flying tails and trousers reaching to the tips of their toes (a costume which would look more ridiculous and inartistic than ever in a graceful "square" dance), they adopt the picturesque apparel, minus the wig and queue, in which we see the beaux of the times when the Court of Versailles was in its highest splendour, flit daintily over the parquet floors, engaged in performing, together with their belles, the dances of which every movement was said to be poetry incarnate.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further notice should such seem to be necessary.)

"AN OLD STUDENT." "Theology and Piety Alike Free." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[The author approaches his subject from the point of view at Manchester New College, Oxford: his book being a contribution to its effort." Cloth. Pp. xx., 448.]

BEDDOES, GUY (Editor). "Habit and Health: a Book of Golden Hints for Middle Age." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[Extracts from the works of eminent medical men, with especial reference to ailments besetting professional and business men at the present day. Cloth, pp. xx., 348. Portrait of John Hunter.]

JAMES, The Right Hon. Sir HENRY, Q.C., M.P. "The Work of the Irish League." (Cassell and Co.)
[A revised report of the speech of Sir Henry James before the Parnell Commission published for the Liberal Unionist Association. Cloth. Pp. xii., 862.]

MORLEY, HENRY, LL.D. "Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered: Translated by Edward Fairfax." (Routledge and Sons.)
[A volume of the Carisbrooke Library. Lives of Tasso and Fairfax. Cloth, pp. 446. Price 2s. 6d.]

"NUTTALL'S STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE." (Warne and Co.)
[A new edition, revised, extended, and improved throughout, by the Rev. James Wood. Cloth. Pp. 816. Price 3s. 6d.]

STEBBING, WILLIAM, "Peterborough." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A volume of the "English Men of Action" Series. Cloth. Pp. 228. Price 2s. 6d.]

"The Argus Annual and South African Directory. 1890." (London: *Argus* Company, 25, Cornhill.)
[Cloth. Price 15s.]

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of nineteen per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224 Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel and the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Manège ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears. 20 Clowns. 100 Highly-trained Horses and Ponies. Con-Cone and his Wonderful Pet. Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester Leonard, Mexico Rider. Grand Military Spectacle, OUR LAND. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 6.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, or, The Sovereign and the Gondolier. MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY L. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE NAUTCH GIRL, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Six Wonderful Performing Elephants. Last Week. Adelaide and Lilian (Gone-fal Arial Gymnasts), the Six Snobians, M. Gervais Le Roy (the Marvellous Belgian Contortion), the Japanese Wonders, Fred. Paulton (the Strong Man from America), the Misses Lorenzo (the popular dancers), Grein and Marks, Silence and Fun, Hotine's Wonderful Dogs, the Brothers Rossi and their Donkey, Miss Amy Varley (Refined Lounge Artiste), Profess r Cross (Thermologist), at 2 and 8. Twice daily, at 2 and 8. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Magretta, Novel Illusion on view all day.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Thought Reading Extraordinary.—Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Psychologist, will hold receptions to-day in the Theatre about 4 and 9. BECKWITH'S ENTERTAINMENT at 6.30 and 9.0.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). 2 minutes from Victoria Station. BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by CHEV. P. PHILIPPOTEAUX. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1s., except on Saturdays between 10 and 6, when the charge is 2s. Mrs. HUNT'S celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5.30, and 8 to 10 P.M. daily.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Open at 10 A.M. Free to Hotels. No fees. 120 to 128, NEW YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

CATHEDRAL TOWNS and PICTURESQUE PLACES in GERMANY and ITALY: WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS by EDWARD H. FAHEY, made in 1888 and 1889. COMPANY of THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. (Next the Haymarket Theatre.)

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION, GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

BARNUM and BAILEY'S FAREWELL to the BRITISH PUBLIC.—It would be greatly to our pleasure and advantage to prolong our London season, as hundreds of letters from all over the United Kingdom urge us to do; but various circumstances make it imperative that we close our "Greatest Show on Earth" at Olympia, on next Saturday, Feb. 15, after a run of 16 weeks and presenting a long farewell. Our Exhibition has been visited by about a million and a half of people during its London stay, which extraordinary patronage has crowned our visit with success, and shown an appreciation for our efforts which we shall ever remember. We desire to present to the British public what we shall give hearty expression on our return to America. Your generous welcome has forged another link that connects the Old and the New World.—Your obedient servants,

BARNUM and BAILEY.

EBBB	A	RRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	883
E B	AA	R R	N N	N	U	U	MM	MM	8 8
EBB	A A	RRR	N	N N	U	U	M	M	883
E B	AAAA	R R	N	NN	U	U	M	M	8 8
EBBB	A	A R	N	N	NN	UUU	M	M	883

LAST WEEK at OLYMPIA, London. Only 6 Days more in which to see Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" before their return to America. Each of the remaining performances will be made memorable by the Grandest Programme that nineteen centuries have been able to produce.

DON'T DECEIVE YOURSELF with the belief that BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH will prolong its London season, or exhibit anywhere else in the United Kingdom, for it positively will not. Next Saturday, Feb. 15, will be the last day, and after then you may never have a chance to see it.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS from EVERYWHERE until Next Saturday, Feb. 15, and then "Good bye." See BARNUM and "NERO" now or never.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open by 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 5.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s., 3s., and 5s.; second balcony, reserves 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; dress circle, 3s.; stalls 4s., 5s., and 6s., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat can be given, without extra charge of any kind, which has taken out of a large and handsome plan during the performance, without danger or any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking in advance at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s., 2s., and 3s. seats must be booked one week in advance by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 21 to April 1 next.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

After an interval of some weeks the present series of Crystal Palace concerts was resumed on Saturday afternoon before a large audience, attracted either by the brilliancy of the afternoon, Mr. Couldery's new overture, or the promised performance by Herr Stavenhagen. The audience, too, was in an enthusiastic mood; the appearance of Mr. Manns was accustomed conductor's throne being greeted with prolonged applause. The programme was an excellent one, and included Gluck's eloquent "Iphigénie en Aulide" overture, with the sympathetic ending by Wagner, which is sometimes erroneously attributed to Mozart; Rossini's famous overture to "William Tell;" Liszt's glorification of the "Dies Irae," entitled "Todtentanz;" a new overture, "To the Memory of a Hero," by Mr. Claudius Couldery; the Beethoven No. 4 symphony in B flat; and Schubert's B minor minuet as pianoforte solo for Herr Stavenhagen, and songs by Handel, Schumann, and Ries. The great success of the afternoon was, undoubtedly, secured by Liszt's pupil in his solo, which was heartily encored. The "Todtentanz," however, although it afforded every facility for the display of mastery both on the part of Herr Stavenhagen, fell quite as flat as its unmusical quality deserves. In Mr. Couldery's overture we have a pleasing alternation of martial pomp and tender harmony, displayed in frank, straightforward conventionalform, and if the novelty is a little lacking in freshness of idea, the work is both cleverly and conscientiously constructed, and is never lacking in melody of a pleasing kind.

THE SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

Brahms's too-rarely heard trio in E flat for pianoforte, violin, and French horn was performed for the first time at these concerts on Saturday afternoon. The neglect of so charming a work is quite unaccountable, for in no other of his chamber compositions is the complex individuality of Brahms more happily illustrated, nor has melodic gift more apparent. Its performance by Mdme. Neruda, Sir Charles Hallé, and Mr. Paersch was wholly admirable. Mozart's quartet in D minor, No. 2, and Bach's sonata in A major, No. 2, for pianoforte and violin —one of the finest examples of the Leipsic period—were also included in the programme, and were interpreted, in the former case by Mdme. Neruda, MM. Ries, Strauss, and Piatti, and in the latter by Sir Charles Hallé and Mdme. Neruda, in a manner sufficiently familiar to habitués of the Popular Concerts. Mr. Hirwen Jones was the vocalist.

THE EVENING [OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A week's experience of the opening of the exhibition galleries of the British Museum by electric light has justified the expectations warranted by the circumstances attending the inauguration of the movement on the 1st inst. Hundreds of visitors are ready every evening to enter the moment the gates are opened. They are for the most part of an age which is still impressionable and ardent in inquiry, and they manifest no signs of lack of curiosity and interest.

The number of visitors on Saturday, 1st instant, between the hours of ten and four p.m. was 1,370, and the number in the evening from eight to ten, being the first evening on which the public were admitted, was 901, making an aggregate of 2,280. On Monday the daylight and evening numbers were respectively 1,256 and 1,027, with a total of 2,283; on Tuesday they were 1,132 and 764, total 1,896; on Wednesday they were 1,241 and 665, total 1,846; on Thursday 1,330 and 669, with a total of 2,008; and on Friday 1,305 and 611, total 1,916. This gives a grand total of 12,228 visitors to the Museum in the first week of six working days of its evening opening.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE ARREST OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

HIS TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Duke of Orleans was brought up on Saturday before the Correctional Tribunal, and charged with a flagrant violation of the law providing for the banishment of pretenders to the throne. Replying to the interrogations of the President of the Court, the Prince said he had come to France in order to perform his military service. His Royal Highness then applied for an adjournment in order that he might instruct counsel to appear for him. The court accordingly appointed Wednesday next for the further hearing of the case.

The Duke on Saturday morning wrote to President Carnot explaining his reasons for coming to France. In this communication the Prince appealed "to the loyalty of the grandson of the great Carnot to allow the grandson of the soldier of Jemmapes to serve his country."

Writing last night, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The friends of the Duke of Orleans have made it impossible for the Government to treat what he did on Friday as a mere escapade. If he had on Saturday simply stood his trial, he would have been sentenced, and the probability is that after a few weeks M. Carnot would have pardoned him, and the Home Office sent him out of the country escorted by gendarmes. M. Buffet, jun., was, however, ill-advised enough to prompt his client to ask for a delay of three days, to which he was entitled, to prepare his defence. Maîtres Cresson, Rousselle, and Limbourg were summoned to give legal assistance, and being militant Reactionaries and Clericals, at once forced the affair into a political groove. Society did its best to help them, and instead of going to the Bois the grand carriages went to the Prefecture of Police and the Conciergerie, where files of them might have been seen, while their owners were making inquiries for the royal prisoner or soliciting leave from the Prefect of Police to visit him in person. Such leave has however been refused to all but the Duc de Luynes, members of the Orleans family, or the prisoner's counsel. Meanwhile the Royalist journals, while in one breath treating the adventure as a youthful freak, in the other extol this new Pretender as a hero, and show a determination to put him up on the pedestal from which General Boulanger fell.

LATEST ABOUT THE PLOT IN BULGARIA.

The arrest of Major Panitza, and the disclosures that have followed upon it, are, a Sophia telegram to the *Standard* says, the sensation of the hour. The authorities are making the most of the clues at their disposal, and leaving no stone unturned to get at the bottom of an affair which has its mysterious side. Domiciliary visits have been paid to the houses of those already in custody, and the papers found in them have been closely examined. Among others, the house of M. Kapoulkoff, in Rustchuk, has been searched, and the documents discovered there forwarded to Sophia. The authorities profess to have discovered the key to the cypher used by him and Major Panitza, so that this latest find will, no doubt, prove to be of great service.

As a result of these researches, it is expected that many others besides those at present under arrest will be implicated in what would seem to be an extended conspiracy. One of the prisoners, a student named Matajeff, is reported to have gone out of his mind, and if this rumour should prove true it will, doubtless, be regarded as strong presumptive evidence of the guilt of the suspects. Among these is the ex-Premier and Regent, M. Karaveloff, who, although many of the disaffected party have fled to Servia, remains in the capital.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cabinet continues mute notwithstanding the Republican clamour, but two things are certain, remarks the *Times* correspondent—namely, that the national defence fund is increasing, and that there is general activity in the marine and military departments, in which numerous reforms are being introduced.

The King, Queen, and two Queens, and the Infante Alfonso have subscribed together close upon £20,000 to the national defence fund. If all the money collected for such patriotic purposes were devoted to agricultural and industrial purposes it would largely help to save Portugal from the ruin to which she is rushing headlong.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE PORTUGUESE QUESTION.

The line of the Opposition in the Portuguese question (declares the correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) "will be to condemn the methods pursued by Lord Salisbury while approving the objects of his policy. Mr. Gladstone holds quite clearly that the claim of Great Britain to Nyassaland and the other territories is indisputable."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama Canal Commission has (a New York telegram to Reuter says) sailed from Panama for New Orleans en route to Paris. It is believed that their report will be in favour of continuing the canal works.

ACCIDENT TO MADAME MODJESKA.

Madame Modjeska has had a serious fall and a fit in a Brooklyn theatre.—*Dalziel.*

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP "PERSIAN MONARCH."

A Dalziel's telegram from New York states that great uneasiness prevails with regard to this steamer's safety. Since she was seen in mid-ocean with shafts broken nothing has been heard of her.

EYRAUD IN HIDING IN LONDON.

Information has come to the knowledge of M. Goron, the head of the French detectives, which in some degree confirms the rumour that Eyraud, the alleged murderer of Gouffé, is in hiding in London; and that, in consequence, he is expected in town again shortly. Every port in the United Kingdom is now under surveillance, and photographs of Eyraud have been circulated very extensively among the English detectives. Though little is, of course, known of the movements of the active agents of the French police here; it is, for a fact, that a certain street in Soho is very carefully watched.

THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT AS DICTATOR.

Advices from Rio state that a mob surrounded President Fonseca's houseon Friday afternoon, and by means of a deputation urged him to assume the powers of Dictator. They were dispersed by the police.

INCREASE OF THE BRAZILIAN ARMY.

Advices from Brazil state that the Provisional Government intends to increase the strength of the army by 10,000 men before the general elections in September next.—*Reuter.*

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

Dreadful suffering prevails in the City of Mexico and in the country towns in consequence of the influenza epidemic. The deaths in the capital on Saturday numbered 143.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S CONDITION.

Count Andrassy passed a better night, but this morning again suffered considerable pain.—*Reuter.*

THE PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is in a position to state that, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, the report of the Parnell Commission is not yet ready. Sir James Hannen has the proofs still in his hands, and has not yet completed his revision of them. It is probable that this work will be completed in order that the document in some form may be among the first to be presented to Parliament.

MR. SECRETARY TRACY.

A Dalziel's telegram from Washington says Mr. Secretary Tracy has resumed the duties of his office.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN PARIS.

A fire broke out yesterday in a house in the Rue de la Seine, forming part of the old historical palace of Marguerite de Navarre. The Marquis d'Osborne's library and collection of artistic treasures, valued at over 100,000 francs, were completely destroyed. The total damage is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

Snow fell heavily in Devonshire last night.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., after having addressed a large number of political meetings, has gone with Sir J. Kitson to the Riviera for ten days before entering on his parliamentary duties.

THE STRIKE AT HAY'S WHARF.

MANIFESTO WITHDRAWN.

By the withdrawal of the manifesto of the three joint committees of labour organisations calling for a general strike of London carmen to-day, the most serious and threatening feature of the renewed agitation among a small division of dock labourers has for the present passed away. There now remains only the strike at Hay's Wharf, where a number of labourers left their employment because the firm declined to pay wages for the dinner hour. Mr. T. Mann, at a meeting on Tower-hill yesterday, said the organised workers were capable of fighting their own battles at Hay's Wharf without asking the public for a penny. They had decided to suspend the manifesto because they felt it would not have sufficiently aided their cause, though it might have helped them somewhat. Ninety per cent. of the carmen had joined the union, and they hoped to get the other 10 per cent. Mr. John Burns said when they had secured the membership of all the men employed in the port of London, his advice would be that they should relinquish the pay for mealtimes, and strike for a general advance in wages of 1d. an hour.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the leading members of Mr. Gladstone's party in both Houses of Parliament was held at the residence of Mr. Gladstone, 10, St. James's-square, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Arnold Morley, chief Liberal Whip, had a consultation with the right hon. gentleman prior to the conference, which was attended by Mr. John Morley, Earl Spencer, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir Charles Russell, Lord Rosebery, Lord Herschell, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Ripon, and Sir W. Harcourt. It is understood (says a news agency) that the meeting was called more for an interchange of views on the present political situation than for a decision as to the future plan of operations. During the Conference, which lasted upwards of an hour, the principal topics likely to engage the attention of Parliament during the forthcoming session were reviewed; but, by mutual consent, any definite agreement as to immediate action was postponed pending the publication of the ministerial programme, as foreshadowed in the Queen's Speech. There was a consensus of opinion in favour of a set debate on the Irish question at the earliest possible moment.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives the following account of the conference:—Without pretending to give any report of the proceedings, which would of course be undesirable, I may say that Mr. Gladstone is believed to sympathise with the feeling, now so common in the Opposition, that the Government have no claim to forbearance, and that the debate on the Address cannot be curtailed if other opportunities for discussing the affairs of Ireland are to be closed up to Easter. He thinks, it is said, that in these circumstances, and with the intention of denying the Irish claim for better government, the Ministers have acted most unjustifiably in deferring the commencement of the session after a long recess about a week beyond the usual date, and is of opinion that this loss of time will follow them through the session, with serious results to their legislation. Mr. Gladstone agrees entirely with the lines of opposition to the Irish Land Bill laid down by Mr. Morley at Liverpool. Upon the Budget and the suggestions which have been made for dealing with the surplus Mr. Gladstone will say nothing until Mr. Goschen has had his opportunity. Among the Liberal leaders the idea of expressing in an amendment to the Address regret that the most pressing needs of Ireland are ignored, and that her demands are neglected while offers are made of matters for which she does not ask, is regarded with much favour.

MR. WILSON BARRETT AS A SABBATARIAN.

Mr. Wilson Barrett was asked to play "The Silver King" in Chicago last Sunday; but although he was guaranteed £200 he refused on the ground that it would shock his English friends if he desecrated the Sabbath.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND SUNDAY LABOUR.

A motion in Mr. Samuels' name stands on the notice list of the London County Council for to-day's meeting respecting the working of the Council's employés on Sunday. He will move, if the number is reached, that six days' labour shall be recognised as a week's work on the part of all the employés of the Council, and that in cases in which Sunday labour is necessary the servants concerned shall have one other day's holiday in each week as a day of rest, which will be paid for as half time. He will also move that all servants of the council not working on Sunday shall be entitled to a week's holiday during the year, to be paid for as full time.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S LECTURES.

The second of Mr. Frederic Harrison's four lectures on "Some Great Books of History," which are being delivered on Sunday afternoons in Newton Hall, Fetter-lane, was yesterday afternoon attended by a large audience, almost exclusively of men—mostly young men—and evidently belonging to the student and artisan classes. In dealing with the "Medieval Historians" Mr. Harrison traced the decay of the Roman Empire and the growth of feudalism on a twofold and simultaneous movement. As typical men of the period he mentioned Gregory the Great and Boniface as representatives of the Papal system, St. Benedict and St. Bernard of monasticism, Dante of poetry, and Roger Bacon, Huss, and Wiclif of intellectual development. The change in the position of women indicated in the growth of the custom of canonising them was also touched upon. The authorities recommended by Mr. Harrison for the study of the medieval period were Gibbon, Milman, and Hallam, Guizot's "Lectures on the Civilization of Europe," Michelet's "Early Middle Ages," Green, Freeman, Stubbs, and Sismondi on the Italian Republics.

RESIGNATION OF MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's brother, is about to resign his office of Deputy Clerk of Parliaments, and has placed his resignation in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, having nearly completed forty-nine years of Civil Service.

WORKING WOMEN'S TRADES UNION DEMONSTRATION.

An interesting public meeting in connection with the Women's Trades Association is to be held at four o'clock this afternoon in Piccadilly. The speeches will be numerous and representative. The Earl of Dunraven will preside, and the Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Rev. Canon Fleming, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Ben Tillett, Lady Sandhurst, and Mrs. Briant are among those who are announced to appear. Motions approving the organisation of working women in trades unions and the trades association are on the paper.

A CENSUS AT PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

Prebendary Harry Jones, in a pastoral letter under the title of "Human Tide," says that he has had the number of omnibuses and other vehicles which pass Piccadilly-circus in a day, as also the foot-passengers, counted. The result are—omnibuses, 13,401; other vehicles, 60,820; people on foot, 253,170. Making an allowance for the passengers in the vehicles, Prebendary Harry Jones says, "We find that 571,600 a day, or 3,429,600 people a week, come within the boundaries of the circus alone."

THE RUSKIN CHESS COMPETITION.

The Ruskin competition held by the British Chess Association has just been concluded. Its name was due to the prize offered, which was a complete set of Mr. Ruskin's works, with his autograph inscription. Many well-known amateur chess players took part in the contest, including Mr. Bryn Roberts, M.P., Captain Campbell, Mr. W. Donisthorpe, and Mr. A. Sellon. The winner was Mr. F. C. Gibbon, with a score of seven games and a half won out of eight played. Dr. S. F. Smith was second with seven games. Another chess event of interest has been arranged in the return match of seven games between Mr. Wainwright and Mr. Loman, to be played about the end of March.

Earl Sydney is worse to-day, and gradually sinking.

Professor Huxley is about to pay a short visit to Teneriffe with his younger son, Mr. H. Huxley, who is just getting over a bad attack of influenza.

A despatch from Mexico reports that diplomatic relations will shortly be established between Mexico and Brazil.—*Reuter.*

Prince George of Wales left Sandringham on Saturday for Portsmouth where he joins her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, to commence a course of gunnery practice preparatory to promotion to the rank of commander.

Archdeacon Farrar, preaching on Sunday at St. Margaret's Church, said he feared the corruption of the Church from within rather than from the infidel or sceptic from without.

The Encyclical Letter of the Pope defining the obligations of Catholics to the Church and the extent of their obedience to the State, has been received at New York from the Vatican.—*Reuter.*

The members of the Political Economy Circle at the National Liberal Club will dine together on Wednesday the 19th inst., when Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., the late member for Clapham, will read a paper on "Sources of Municipal Revenue." Professor Stuart, M.P., will preside.

THE VATICAN AND THE KAISER'S RESCRIPT.

(FROM OUR ROME CORRESPONDENT.)

But a little more than a week ago I had to announce to you the pleasure Bismarck afforded the Pope by his telegram assuring perfect liberty and protection to the Catholic missionaries throughout the German colonies. From a lengthy conversation with one of the most important and eminent prelates the whole attitude and position of the Vatican, it is now evident that it is extremely satisfied and pleased with the publication of the Emperor William's two rescripts. It is especially considered to be of the greatest importance that the young Emperor should have taken the initiative in this attempt for the amelioration of the deplorable social condition into which so vast a number of the sons of toil are plunged to-day in all the principal countries of Europe. The Vatican feels the more gratified that he has introduced the question of an International Congress between representatives of the Powers to try and facilitate a more general solution of this gigantic question, every day growing of vaster proportions and at the same time more menacing.

The appointment of Herr von Berlepsch, who is a native of Coblenz, Minister of Commerce, has been appreciated at the Vatican.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION IN SALT LAKE CITY.

A Dalziel's telegram from Salt Lake City says the election held to-day there promises to be the most important for many years. The Mormon contingent will probably lose the control of affairs which they have held in Utah since its settlement. There are 4,605 Gentile voters, against 2,822 Mormons.

Another Dalziel's telegram from Montreal says:—The citizens are excited over the possibility of a Mormon invasion and settlement, which is threatened in the early part of April, at Alberta, where Mormons have recently bought 5,000 acres. The validity of the law against polygamy is to be contested.

THE RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

On the resumption of the Railway Rates inquiry this morning, before Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Courtenay Boyle, Mr. Marshall Stevens was recalled for cross examination, and in correcting his previous statement as to three million people being engaged in the cotton trade, said that it should have been dependent on the trade, as compared with a million and a half dependent on the railway interest, and that the latter had a capital of over 600 millions to the 45 millions of the former. He said the proposed total charges that could be charged for pig-iron, butter in basket, and furniture between Manchester and Liverpool showed an increase of 12, 40, and 36 per cent. respectively.

THE REFORM OF THE SYNAGOGUE.

A number of the members of the council of the United Synagogue have given their support to a movement which, if carried to a successful issue, cannot fail to have an important effect upon the religious life of the Jewish community (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*). It is proposed that every congregation shall have the privilege of determining for themselves the order of their services, and of deciding whether girls shall be admitted to membership by confirmation. Points of difference, it is proposed, shall still be settled by appeal to the United Synagogue.

A MALE RIVAL TO NELLY BLY.

A Montreal telegram says:—L. O. Armstrong, of this city, intends to start shortly for a tour of the world, and wagers to accomplish the journey in sixty-five days.—*Dalziel.*

INFLUENZA IN DEVONSHIRE.

Influenza is greatly on the increase in Devonshire. Schools are being closed in many cases. The influenza is of a severe Russian type.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORKING MEN'S SOCIETY.

A CONTRADICTION.

As has already been stated, the Church of England Working Men's Society is at the present moment in course of reorganization, a special committee, comprising, among others, the Dean of Rochester, Canon Barker, the Rev. C. E. Brooke, the Rev. J. E. Vaux, Colonel Hardy, Mr. F. J. Hanbury, and Mr. J. G. Palmer, having been appointed to consider the condition of the society in all its bearings with a view of placing it on a more satisfactory basis. But we are assured that there is no truth whatever in a report which was transferred to our columns on Saturday to the effect that there was something in the nature of a "scene" at the first meeting of the committee, owing to the secretary of the society, Mr. C. Powell, having protested against an inquiry into past administration, and having refused to withdraw from the meeting until the chairman and members had threatened to resign their seats unless he left the room. Dean Hole, the chairman of the committee, writes that so far from raising an objection to the committee inquiring into the past, Mr. Powell "was not present when a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously, and when invited to produce books and answer questions, he did so without hesitation." No reflection upon the character of Mr. Powell, of course, was intended to be conveyed in our columns (says Mr. Powell, we are afraid, is in much the same position as other working men who have raised themselves by their activity in public affairs into a position above their fellows—he is the target of some malice and much uncharitableness.

THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY SERVANTS' AGITATION.

Yesterday a conference of platelayers on the North Eastern Railway was held at Darlington. There were twenty-six delegates present from all parts of the North Eastern Railway system. The conference was held under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, but is a separate branch or organization to those grades of the railway service in connection with which conferences and wages agitations have been lately carried on. The platelayers have grievances of their own both with regard to wages and fortnightly payments. There has been no general consensus of opinion amongst the men previously, but it was arranged to submit the whole matter to a conference of delegates. The platelayers did not participate in the advances lately granted to some grades of the service.

PLENTY OF WORK AND EIGHT HOURS A DAY—IN MELBOURNE.

The Hon. James Munro, of Melbourne, whose efforts in connection with the gathering together of the money sent from Australia to the London Dock labourers during their struggle will be well remembered has recently arrived in London, and he presided last night at the twelfth anniversary of the Eight Hours Ribbon movement in Hoxton Hall. He said that in Melbourne they had no distress such as had produced the recent strikes. For all who cared to work there was employment, and there were none who were not properly paid, a remark which was greeted with loud and long-continued cries of "Bravo" from a typical working-man audience. Then they had short hours, he continued, and one of the greatest days among them was that on which was celebrated the passing of the "Eight Hours" Bill. Of course, some people would go to the bottom under any circumstances. Those who sent their money to the publicans could scarcely expect to thrive, and in support of his theory he quoted the case of a high Australian official who had been ruined through drinking habits contracted first when Melbourne was a village of gold diggers, whose everyday custom was "treating." The simplest and best course was not to touch the poison in any shape or form. Total abstinence had never been a hindrance to him or to any others of his friends; and the popularity of water-drinking might be imagined from the fact that there were 10,000 Rechabites in his colony.

A DEAN ON THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S TRIAL.

Preaching at York Minster yesterday, the Dean of York, referring to the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, said it must pain tender hearts, shock sensitive minds, and harden sceptical and cynical observers when they saw by the agency of one party in the Church a bishop, whose piety, efficiency, and zeal were unquestioned, arraigned for not strictly complying with some of those rubrics and directions which the very members of that party did not profess to be entirely observed themselves, and would not if they were required to do so. The effect of such prosecutions might kindle a flame not easily, if ever, extinguished.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—A SWEET-SCENTED FERN.

At a meeting of the Botanic Society held on Saturday, Mr. Arthur Rigg in the chair, the following were elected Fellows of the society:—Mr. E. P. Balfour, Mr. R. Manley Lowe, Mr. H. Regnart, and Mrs. H. Kent. An interesting sweet-scented fern, from the society's garden was exhibited to the meeting. The perfume, which closely resembles that of fresh hay, like it, is retained after the frond is dry, and lasts for many months, if not years, imparting its fragrance to anything in contact with it. The secretary thought it might be grown as a source of perfume by amateurs if not commercially. As yet it appeared to be little known in collections of exotic ferns.

Sir Charles Russell has gone down to Brighton to recruit after his recent short attack of influenza.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT LLANERCH.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

The body of one of the haulers buried under the fall in No. 4 level was recovered at half-past seven this morning, and taken to the surface at a quarter-past eight. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the debris cleared from the corpse. The body was fearfully crushed, and it could only be identified by a tobacco pouch found in the deceased's trousers. The man's name was Edward Jones, and it was found necessary to place the remains in a shell before removal to the pit bank. This places the total number of bodies brought to the surface at 171. Two more men are known to be buried under the falls in No. 3 and No. 4 level, and a boy is also missing. A number of funerals will take place to-day in Trevethin churchyard and the burial-ground attached to Ebenezer Chapel. The funerals will meet near the Abersychan station at mid-day. Representatives of the different local authorities will attend. Many of the men were members of the Pontypool and Abersychan Choral Union, and at the burials at Trevethin Church a choir 200 strong will sing over the graves. Another dead horse was brought to the bank during the night.

"ALMOST EVERY PASSER-BY IS IN MOURNING."

Telegraphing later a correspondent says the town is crowded with people passing through on their way to witness the funerals. At all the shops shutters have been put, and other signs of mourning are evident on all sides. At Abersychan business is at a complete standstill. A solemn gloom overhangs the village. Almost every passer-by is clad in mourning.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH AT SEA.

BRITISH COUNTER-PROPOSALS AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the text of the counter-proposals submitted to the Anti-Slavery Conference by Great Britain relative to the right of search, with the object of repressing the slave trade by sea. After setting forth in a long preamble the number of analogous points existing between the British and French propositions, the hope is expressed that after the concessions made by Great Britain an understanding will be arrived at.

The British counter-proposal contains six articles, as follow:—1. Determination of the zone of right of search. 2. Restriction of the right of search to vessels below 500 tons. 3. The setting at liberty of all slaves found on board ship. 4. The liberation of all slaves who may seek asylum on board a war vessel. 5. The creation and organization of international intelligence bureaus. 6. The insertion in the international treaty which will result from the debates of the conference of all decisions relative to the repression of the slave trade.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GOING TO BERLIN.

The Prince of Wales, who, owing to the death of the Empress Augusta, had to postpone the visit he had promised to pay to Berlin on the occasion of the German Emperor's birthday, is, according to a Berlin correspondent, expected in the German capital on the 22nd of March. That date, being the anniversary of the birth of his grandfather, the late Emperor William I., has been chosen by the reigning Emperor for the holding of this year's Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest of the Prussian Orders, of which the Prince of Wales is a knight. On the following day the annual fête of the Order, which had also been deferred owing to the Court mourning, will be celebrated with more than usual pomp and circumstance.

THE NEW JUDGE.

The Queen has approved of the name of Mr. Roland Vaughan Williams, Q.C., to be one of the Justices of the High Court in the place of Mr. Justice Manisty deceased.

Mr. Roland Vaughan Williams, Q.C., B.A., of 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, is a son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, formerly one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and was born in 1838. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Michaelmas Term, 1864, when he chose the South Eastern (then the Home) Circuit, also practising as a special pleader, and at the Surrey sessions. He received the honour of silk last year. Mr. Williams married, in 1865, Laura S., youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Lomax, of Netley, Surrey.

DEATH OF CARDINAL PECCI.

Our Special Correspondent at the Vatican, telegraphing at three o'clock on Saturday says:—Cardinal Pecci died at half-past two o'clock. He was insensible for some two hours before the end.

The deceased Cardinal, who was the brother of the Pope, was born in 1807, and was therefore the Pope's senior by three years. When still very young he became a Jesuit, but afterwards left the Order, in consequence of some disagreement with his superiors, and remained in Rome as professor at the University. Pope Leo XIII. appointed his brother vice-librarian at the Vatican, and in 1879 made him a Cardinal. At the request of the Jesuits themselves, Cardinal Pecci then re-entered the Order, and since that time he has increased the influence of the Jesuits in the Vatican. Cardinal Pecci was generally known as a pious, generous, and learned man.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The Emperor on Saturday entertained at dinner the Swiss Envoy, Dr. Roth, and Baron Heydebrandt, the expected successor of Minister von Berlepsch as President of Prussia. With these gentlemen his Majesty is reported to have had a long discussion on the labour question and the proposed International Conference. The German papers continue to comment on the Emperor's decrees.

The statement that the State Council is to be summoned in the course of a few days from the present time is premature. The materials to be submitted for its consideration in connection with the labour question are not yet ready. The Imperial Decrees have been posted up in several German cities.

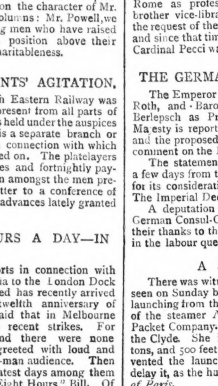
A deputation of German workmen employed in Hungary called upon the German Consul-General at Pesth on Friday, to request that official to convey their thanks to the German Emperor for the important initiative he has taken in the labour question.

A SUNDAY LAUNCH IN SCOTLAND.

There was witnessed a spectacle yesterday afternoon at three o'clock never seen on Sunday before in Scotland, and perhaps in Great Britain—namely, the launching from the shipbuilding yard of Fairfield and Co., Govan, Glasgow, of the steamer *Normannia*, constructed for the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company. The launch was witnessed by thousands on both banks of the Clyde. She is the largest vessel ever built by the company, being 8,500 tons, and 500 feet long. She will carry 1,300 passengers. A dense fog prevented the launch from taking place on Saturday, and it was dangerous to delay it, as the huge ship was all ready for launching. She will rival the *City of Paris*.

SHOP ASSISTANTS DEMAND A TWELVE HOURS DAY.

A meeting of shop assistants, their employers, and the general public, called together by the Shop Hours League, was held in Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, yesterday afternoon to protest against "the abominably long hours of shop labour," and to demand legislation establishing a twelve hours day, with a weekly half-holiday. The Rev. S. Barnett, who presided in the absence of the Earl of Meath, said books might almost as well not be written, and institutions like Toynbee Hall not built, when people had so little consideration for their fellow-men as to work not the only grievance of the million and a quarter of young persons employed behind counters. Their mealtimes were inadequate and irregular; they were subjected in many cases to disgraceful tyranny; their food very often was not what it should be; and if they showed independence there were masters who would refuse to give them characters. Fortunately the last forty years various associations had tried by persuasion to close shops at reasonable times. The assistants now worked longer hours than ever. Mr. Bennett Burleigh moved an amendment to the resolution drafted in accordance with the objects of the meeting, to substitute eight hours for twelve; but it was rejected, and the original motion carried, though by only a small majority.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—South-easterly breezes, moderate or light; fair, very cold at night.
70
60
50
40
30
20
Noon to-day and 4 o'clock to-morrow
Saturday 4 Noon to-day
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 5h. 10m. After. 5h. 25m.
Sun Rises 7h. 29m. Sets 5h. 5m. Moon—Last Qr. C. 14th, 9h. 58m. After.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 10, 1890.—Bright, sunny, with light, cold air.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(Continued.)

HOME RAILWAYS DULL—FOREIGN STOCKS NEGLECTED. AMERICANS WEAK—MARKETS INACTIVE.

The discount market is quiet but firm, and little business is effected in three months' bank paper below 4 per cent. Short money is in good demand, and borrowers willingly pay 3½ per cent. for short fixtures. To-morrow there will probably be a tightening up of the short loan market in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement requirements, but there is a general disposition now to look for a more settled state of affairs in the near future. All that is wanted is the receipt of the new hundred millions of francs, and if the Paris rate on London continues to advance, this we shall probably soon obtain.

There is naturally no inclination to extend commitments in Stock Exchange securities with the settlement so close at hand, and markets generally present a lifeless and uninteresting appearance. Consols are quiet and unaltered, while in the Home Railway market the variations are insignificant, apart from a further decline in North British Deferred stock. Foreign Government bonds are inactive and steady. American Railroads are generally lower, though only to a slight fractional extent. Trade returns from the other side indicate a moderate improvement in general merchandise at all Eastern centres, owing to the more seasonable weather and a better demand for staples. The New York Central statement for the quarter ended December 31 shows a surplus, after all charges, of 452,200 dols., an increase of 110,494 dols. The general balance-sheet shows cash on hand 2,612,875 dols, and the profit and loss an excess of assets over liabilities of 13,388,495 dols. The earnings of the company for the month of January show an increase of 213,250 dols. Trunks and Mexican Railways are quiet.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows that both specie and legal tenders have been withdrawn to a considerable extent, owing probably to the activity of trade, while the loans and discounts, and to some extent the net deposits, have increased, in consequence partly of the recent bank failures. The reserve has decreased by £760,000, and now amounts to £23,560,000, £1,080,000 more than the legal minimum. Last week the excess reserve was £2,860,000.

The Worcester Old Bank (Berwick and Co.), which is the first private bank to publish their accounts without having placed themselves under the Companies Acts, have issued a balance-sheet to December 31, 1889. There is a paid-up capital and reserve of £150,000, current and deposit accounts amount to £1,122,801, and bills are in circulation to £38,271.

The report of the directors of the Friends' Provident Institution states that the number and amount of the policies in force on the 20th of eleventh month, 1889, were as follows:—6,398 life assurance policies, assuring £4,803,862; 272 endowment assurance policies, assuring £106,800; 245 children's and other endowment policies, assuring £41,526; 693 annuities of £21,644 per annum. The number of policies issued during the year was 332. The mortality experienced has been very favourable. The accumulated fund exceeds two millions sterling.

The directors of the London Produce Clearing-house (Limited), who propose to pay a dividend of 5s. per share, say:—The company's business in coffee and sugar has become further secured and developed, sugar especially showing a most important increase. The tea business has already attained a solid position. Arrangements have since been made to extend the company's operations to silk, and more recently to wheat and maize. The business in the two latter has, however, so far been merely initiatory. Further experience confirms the board's strong conviction of the soundness and absolute necessity of the company's system for regulating and securing the fulfilment of forward contracts, which have become such an essential part of modern trade. The directors, therefore, look with confidence to a constantly progressive increase in the company's transactions by a still further development of the existing business, as well as by the inclusion of other leading articles of merchandise; a result which cannot fail to benefit the shareholders, while also proving of undoubted advantage to British trade.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's report for the half-year shows a total increase of receipts of £304,918, and in expenditure of £205,961. The large increase in the receipts from all sources of traffic is attributable mainly to the general improvement in the trade of the country. The same cause, operating through the enhanced cost of coal, iron, and other materials, and a considerable increase in wages, has contributed to a substantial increase in the working expenses.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand. Probable sales 7,000 or 8,000 bales. Futures opened at one point down, but have now almost recovered.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Sheffield Deferred ½. *Receded*: North British Deferred ½; Great Northern Preference ½; North Eastern ¼; Hull and Barnsley, and South Eastern Deferred ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: Hungarian Gold and Portuguese ½, and Italian 1-16. *Lower*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Ontario shares ½. *Fallen*: Denver Preference, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Missouri Kansas and Texas, Mexican Central Bonds and Union Pacific shares ¼, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, the shares ½, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western Preference ½ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advances*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed 1¼ Nipissing Shares 3½, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Fallen*: Canadian Pacific ¾.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Rises*: Suez Canal ¼, and De Beers 1-16. *Fallen*: Rio Tinto 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Cha.-Preference ..	103¼	3½
Consols (2¾) money	97	⅛	North Western.....	175½	7½
Do. acct.	97⅛	⅛	South Western.....	258½	6½
Do. 2¾	89½	101	Manchester 8 p.c.	83	3½
2½ per Cent ...	89	⅛	Do. A	43½	3½xd
Local Loan Stock	102¾	3	Met. Consolidated	75¾	¼xd
India 3½ per Cent.	107	⅛	Do. District ...	23¾	3½
Do. 4½ .... Ex	114	¼	Midland	174½	¼
Egyptian Guar. ..	101¾	⅛	Metropolitan Prior	77½	½
Met. (£1. Work's)	102¾	⅛	Do. Def.	62½	⅛
Do. 5 p. Scrip ..	16	⅛	North Eastern	170½	½
Birmingham 5 p.c.	113	31	North Staffords ..	111	⅛
Liverpool	112¾	⅛	South Western	225	5 xd
			Do. Deferred ..	93½	½xd
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Taff Vale 1313	91	5
Argent. 6 p.c. 1888	81	⅛			
Do. 5 p.c. Scrip	15½	⅛	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Do. Treasury	91	⅜	Canada Pacific....	79¾	¼xd
Austrian Gold	95	⅛	Can. Pacific Scrip	13½	⅛xd
Do. Silver	71	⅛	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71	⅛
Braz. Scripts	11	⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	16½	17
Do. part paid ..	10	9 dis	Do. Pref.	34½	⅛
B. Ayres 5 p.c.	103½	1½	Illinois Central	111½	⅛
Do. Consols 6 p.c.	98½	9½	Lake Shore	123½	9½
Chilian 6½ old	103	⅛	Ohio & Mississipi	21½	2½
Costa Rica A	90	2	Louisand Nash....	91¼	¾xd
Do. B	87	3	Mex. Cen. Ltd. A	18½	⅛
Egypt. State Dom.	93½	⅛	Miss. Kan. & Texas	19¾	⅛
Do. Unified	93½	⅛	N. Y. Cen. Shares	109½	9¼
Do. Pre crops	103½	¼	New York Ontario	19½	½
Do. Da. a Sassia	85½	⅛	Erie Shares	27½	⅛
French 5 p.c. Rnte	109½	¼	Do. Sec. Mort	103¼	4
Do. 3½ p.c. Rnte	103¼	¼	Norfolk & West. Pre	93½	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881 ..	93½	⅛	N. Y. & W. 2nd M.	53½	⅛
Hang Gold Rentes	103¼	⅛	North Pacific Pref.	70¼	¾xd
Italian	91½	⅛	Pennsylvania Sh.	56	⅛
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	91½	⅛	Philk. Read Sh	21½	⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17¾	⅛	1st Preference ..	71¾	⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	23½	⅛	Union Pacific 5	68¾	9
Portuguese	23½	⅛	Wabash Pre ocn 5	35½	4
Russian 5 p.c. 1871	94	⅛	Do. Gen. Mort.	83¾	3½
Spanish 4 p.c.	72 1/16	3/16	Grand Trunk 1st ..	111½	⅛
Turk is 1858	22	⅛	Do. First Pref. ..	72¾	3½
Series A	20½	1	Do. Second Pref	42½	⅛
Series B	24½	⅛	Do. Third Pref. ..	27½	⅛
Do. C	17 3/16	1/16	Do. Guaranteed ..	75¾	⅜
4½ p.c. Rats	20½	¼	Mexican Ordinary	32½	3½
Egpc. Defents	101	⅛	Do. First Pref.	58½	⅛
Epc. Priority	95	7	Ont. & Q. Nav.	75¾	6
Uruguay Unified ..	71	⅛	Lombardo-Venet ..	12	⅛
Virginia Funded ..	44½	5½	Nitrate Railway	17½	18
U.S. 6's 1908	107	⅛			
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			**BANKS.**		
Caledonian	123½	6½	Alliance Bank	13	15 xd
Great Eastern	48	6	Anglo Egyptian ..	3½	3 xd
Great Northern	128	6	Consolidated Bank	8¼	¼xd
Ditto A	135½	⅛	Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅛
Great Western	164½	6½	Londoand Ansea ..	82½	3½
Holland Bazaar	38½	⅛	Union of London....	69½	1½xd
Lancand York	155	6	London and West	70½	1¼xd
Brighton Ordinary	154	6 xd	London Joint Stock	38½	9½xd
Brighton A	134½	½xd	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	21	7
Chatham (Ordinary	54	⅛	Lond. Bnk. S. A. ..	27	9

MINES.			Oceana Land.....	11¾	12
Indian Consolidated	2	3½	Sutherland Reef	⅜	½
Mysore shares	5¾	⅛	Transvaal Land	⅛	1⅝pm
Mashonaland	2	⅛	G. F. o. S. Africa ..	⅛	¼
Cape Copper	4½	⅛	Rhodesian Gold	17	18
Namaqua	2½	⅛	Goosander's Reefs ..	2½	3pm
Mashonaland Barry ..	6 7/16	9/16	Southern Land	⅛	1pm
Rio Tinto	14¾	15	Eastman's Ordinary ..	15¼	⅜
Mexican Trust	1 1/16	3/16	Barnat's Deep Sands	6½	7½
Del Bera Syndicate ..	19½	20			
Sabrina Reefs	2¾	4½			

TELEGRAPHS & STEAMSHIPS.			**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**		
Anglo-American	80½	1½	Chelsea and Batter.	230	240
Do. Pref.	89	7	London Street	11	13
Brazilian Submarine	84½	⅛	London Tramways ..	114½	15½
Direct Uni. Stock ..	30	⅛	Metropolitan	134½	⅜
Eastern	11	⅛	Do. Extension	13½	14
Do. Extension	13½	14	National Telephone	6½	⅜
Globe Telegr. Trust	8¾	⅛			
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			**WATERWORKS.**		
London Gen. Omn....	190	200	Chelsea Waterworks	213	9
London Street	11	13	East London	211	13
London Tramways ..	114½	15½	Grand Junction	125	8
Metropolitan	134½	⅜	Kent	211	13
			Lambeth	232	9
WATERWORKS.			New River, New	153	70
Chelsea Waterworks	213	9	Shiwark & Vauxhall	155	70
East London	211	13	W. Middlesex	211	9
Grand Junction	125	8			
Kent	211	13	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**		
Lambeth	232	9	Gaslight & Coke A.	18½	⅜
New River, New	153	70	Imperial Continental	8½	⅜
Shiwark & Vauxhall	155	70	South Metro. A..	203	95
W. Middlesex	211	9	Do. B..	222	7
			Do. C..	215	40
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			London Electric	4	5½
Gaslight & Coke A.	18½	⅜	Metropolitan	4½	5½
Imperial Continental	8½	⅜			
South Metro. A..	203	95	**MISCELLANEOUS.**		
Do. B..	222	7	Allsopp	8¼	⅜
Do. C..	215	40	Gunnesand Co.	35½	7½
London Electric	4	5½	Hotchkiss	6¾	9¼
Metropolitan	4½	5½	Linotype Ordinary	7½	8
			Spratt's Patent	8¼	⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.			Liverpool Nitrate..	13	15
Allsopp	8¼	⅜	Nitrate Agencies ..	13¼	10½
Gunnesand Co.	35½	7½	Salt Union Shares ..	13½	⅜
Hotchkiss	6¾	9¼	P. and O. Sm. Def.	20½	10
Linotype Ordinary	7½	8	Royal Mail Steam ..	75	9
Spratt's Patent	8¼	⅜	Nat. Discount Co. ..	114½	15½
Liverpool Nitrate..	13	15	Hudson's Bay	23	⅜
Nitrate Agencies ..	13¼	10½	Suez Canal	93	4
Salt Union Shares ..	13½	⅜	Exan. Wind. Deb.	17	19
P. and O. Sm. Def.	20½	10	Londonard 5 p.c. ..	85	7
Royal Mail Steam ..	75	9			
Nat. Discount Co. ..	114½	15½			
Hudson's Bay	23	⅜			
Suez Canal	93	4			
Exan. Wind. Deb.	17	19			
Londonard 5 p.c. ..	85	7			

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell Asbestos	14½	⅜	Oceana Land.....	11¾	12
San Jorge	6½	7	Sutherland Reef	⅜	½
Tarapaca Water.....	10½	⅜	Transvaal Land	⅛	1⅝pm
City and Suburban	9¼	⅜	G. F. o. S. Africa ..	⅛	¼
Imperial Cold	3½	1/2	Rhodesian Gold	17	18
Jubilee	6½	⅛	Goosander's Reefs ..	2½	3pm
Salisbury	10½	⅜	Southern Land	⅛	1pm
Ruby	1¾	1pm	Eastman's Ordinary ..	15¼	⅜
Lisbon Beriya	8/6	9/6	Barnat's Deep Sands	6½	7½

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

MONDAY MORNING.

"After six months' study of his sayings and doings, aided by personal observation to a great extent of his character, I have in many respects formed a high opinion of Mr. Davitt's abilities." This extract from Sir Henry James's speech at Bury incidentally illustrates the indirect good result of the Special Commission. It brought the Irish leaders into view. It enabled their enemies to see them face to face, and, as the result has proved, to form a clearer appreciation of their real worth than would have otherwise been possible. Davitt sat immediately in front and within a yard of Sir Henry James in the Special Commission, and no one was ever brought near Davitt for long without learning to admire him, or very long without learning to love him.

⁂

Yet it was this man to whose great power, great ability, and high character Sir Henry James pays such well deserved compliments, who was imprisoned for years in a corrugated iron kennel 4 ft. broad by 7 ft. long, every side of which he could touch with his hand as he stood in the centre, and so dark withal that when Lord Kimberley made the experiment he could not read the newspapers at noon day. Perhaps the atrocities of our prison system will be reformed when some benevolent American like Mr. Kennan does for our gaols what he has done for those in Russia and writes up the horrors which men like Davitt have to suffer.

⁂

The statement made by Mr. Soames in his letter to the *Daily News* last week about the settlement in the case of "Parnell *v.* Walter" was, I understand, highly disingenuous. Proposals for a settlement did not originate, he said, with counsel for the *Times*. This, though true in the letter, conveys a false impression. The proposal was made, I hear, by Sir Henry James, who was not professionally engaged in this case, but who, nevertheless, acted of course on behalf of his friends and former clients. Sir Henry James's speech before the Parnell Commission has, by the way, just been published, in the form of a fat volume, by Messrs. Cassell.

⁂

"May I draw your attention," writes a correspondent, "to a very unsportsmanlike proceeding on the part of *Mr. Punch* this week? There is a cartoon which represents the pleasures a country gentleman will have to leave next week in order to obey the summons of the parliamentary whips. One of these appears to be pheasant shooting, which as every one (except *Mr. Punch*) knows, ceases on February 1. Who are the unsportsmanlike sportsmen among our M.P.'s of whom *Mr. Punch* makes sport in this cruel way?"

⁂

I see that the *Daily Chronicle* St. Petersburg correspondent mentions that Count Tolstoi, the novelist, is reported to be seriously ill. A letter was received from his daughter last week, in which she mentioned that her father was not well, but he has long been ailing. He was not laid up, and sent word to say that his new story, although it taught a moral, was not at all such a tale as the writers in the *New Review* said Mrs. Grundy regarded as unobjectionable.

⁂

Music-halls are by no means the only places where recitation of high class poetry is in vogue just now with "the masses." Among the outdoor orators in Regent's Park yesterday afternoon, was a gentleman, with a big voice and some little powers of elocution, whose recitations of Tennyson's "The *Revenge*" and other poems, proved so attractive that a considerable crowd braved the biting north-east wind to listen to them. The reciter rewarded his audience by flattery. "My entertainment," he said, "appeals only to such as are capable of intellectual pleasures. If any of you prefer nonsense, you will find plenty of it both on my right and my left." The reference was to two Socialist tub-orators who, fortunately, perhaps, for the "intellectual" reciter, were too much engaged in denouncing "the drones and parasites" to heed his taunt.

⁂

There is more than an individual interest in the portraits brought together to illustrate the life of Charles II.'s "Poor Nelly," which are to be dispersed at Sotheby's to-day. The collection numbers in all two hundred and fifteen lots, made up of some three hundred items. The engraver is fully represented in the varied forms of his craft—mezzotint, stipple, line, and etching, many of the prints being of unique or rare states. The collection presents a kind of portrait gallery of the middle of the seventeenth century, as recorded by the painters of the age, and their exponents the engravers, Lely, Kneller, Vandyck, and Huysman being well represented. In the collection there are eleven engravings of Charles II., and five of his Queen, seven of the Duchess of Portsmouth, eight of the Duchess of Cleveland, two of the Duchesse de Mazarin (the King's friends), and one of the Duchess of York. Of Nell Gwynne there are ten, of her children two, of her descendants (they include some of the St. Albans people) five.

⁂

There are also engravings of Nell Gwynne's residence, and of her last resting-place, Old St. Martin's Church, and of the Duke Theatre. The miscellaneous items include portraits of Pepys, Evelyn, Milton, Dryden, Cartwright the comedian, Jacob Hall the rope-dancer, Jonathan Wild, and other celebrities.

⁂

Here are some sketches of the contents of the cargo of embalmed cats recently disposed of at Liverpool:—

Wycherley, gazing in old age upon the portrait painted in his prime, is said to have murmured sadly the line from Virgil—*Quantum mutatus ab illo!* Some such expression might have fallen from the lips of Sir James Hannen as he returned last week to his proper duties, and looked around upon the altered court. It was as empty as a divorce court can ever be; in the place of a row of distinguished Q.C.'s was a deserted bench—"all, all, were gone, the old familiar faces." One of the most familiar figures, alas!—that of the kindly usher, Bowden—has passed from sunlight to the sunless land. Five days in this Court have sufficed for Sir James, and he does not feel equal to sitting again before Wednesday.

⁂

In the "character-sketch" of Mr. Parnell in the February number of the *Review of Reviews*, an interesting incident is told for the first time about the famous cheque for £10,000 given by Mr. Rhodes to Mr. Parnell for the use of the Irish party. When Mr. Rhodes first offered the money—some time before the Commission had been proposed—Mr. Parnell, it seems, suggested that it had better be held over until he had vindicated himself from the charges of the *Times*. Mr. Rhodes said he was satisfied with Mr. Parnell's denial about the letters, and did not want any further evidence. Mr. Parnell replied, "Not only did I not write the letters, but I have a very shrewd idea who did. I am accumulating evidence, and in time, when I have completed all the links, I will prove the forgeries in open court. Till then it will be better for you to keep the money." Mr. Rhodes refused, and handed him the £10,000.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month) in the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"HISTORICUS" AND THE "SCIENTIFIC ORANGEMAN."

SIR W. HARCOURT'S CRITICISM OF PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

A correspondent having forwarded to Sir William Harcourt a copy of Professor Tyndall's address on Mr. Gladstone at Belfast, the right hon. gentleman writes in reply:—"I agree with you that the language reported to have been held by Professor Tyndall on the subject of Mr. Gladstone is alike foolish and disgraceful. It is perhaps too much to expect political wisdom from a scientific Orangeman, but to say of the foremost man of our time: 'Judged objectively, and in reference to acts brought about not perhaps by his intention but by his mismanagement, cowardice, and vacillation he was the wickedest man of our day and generation is a melancholy instance of how little education and science are able to restrain men of violent and intemperate passions from exhibitions which discredit not only themselves but the order to which they belong. Nothing more bigoted or narrow-minded can be found in the barbarous intolerance of the Dark Ages.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS' REPLY TO THE L.C.C.

The Charity Commissioners have just issued their reply to the report and resolutions recently adopted by the London County Council in reference to the central scheme of the City parochial charities. The Commissioners concur in the recommendation of the Council that the number of their representatives on the central governing body should be increased, and that the School Board for London should also be represented, so that the Council will have four members and the School Board two. The appointment of the School Board representatives will not take place until the general property is severed from the ecclesiastical, which is not likely to be a far-distant event. As to the ecclesiastical provision, the Commissioners have not completed the revision of the schedules relating to Middlesex; meanwhile, however, they are of opinion that it is their duty to give effect to the Act of Parliament which they are administering, and not to attempt to frame a statute for themselves, and that the appropriations which appear to the Council excessive appear to others insufficient. It seems, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, that this reply is likely to lead to further controversy.

REMINISCENCES OF SIR WILLIAM GULL.

The *Lancet* supplies some interesting reminiscences of the late Sir William Gull:—"When in for his M.D. degree at the University of London, he was in the act of leaving the room, declaring he knew nothing of the subject, when, meeting a friend, he was persuaded to return, and the commentary which he wrote on the case submitted to him gained him the gold medal."

Concerning Sir William Gull's religious belief some interesting information is given. "He looked on the universe as replete with mystery. Dogmatic assertions as to its nature were intolerable to him. Some years since he had engraved on a seal a motto. On its construction he had bestowed long thought. It was the result of much philosophical and theological inquiry,

Concentio Dei
Negatio mei
Ratio rei.

With his intimates he would dilate on each of the themes which the triple aphorism propounds." A strange fact is emphasised by the *Lancet*:—"It is remarkable that Gull wrote a good deal about diseases of the nervous system, thus giving another example of the curious coincidence that not infrequently medical men die of diseases to which they have given special a attention.'

ILLNESS OF THE COUNTESS RUSSELL.

The Countess Russell has, since her marriage last Thursday, been laid up at the residence of her mother, Lina, Lady Scott. An attack of bronchitis which followed influenza has developed into pleurisy.

A BARRISTERS' SMOKING CONCERT.

The Bar Musical Society, of which Mr. Horton Smith, Q.C., an amateur pianist of considerable skill, is president, and Lord Herschell vice-president, has decided to give a smoking concert shortly in Lincoln's Inn Hall; and the hon. secretary is now engaged enlisting barristers of vocal and instrumental ability for the occasion. There is some hope of the Attorney-General being induced to contribute to the concert two of his tenor songs, Sir Richard Webster's voice, which is of excellent calibre, having been musically heard once or twice at Primrose League functions.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE'S LIBEL ACTION.

Colonel Malleson has decided not to ask for a review of the damages (£1,000) he was recently ordered by a special jury at the London Sheriff's Court to pay for libelling Mr. Herbert Gladstone in an Anglo-Indian journal.

SLOYD IN LONDON BOARD SCHOOLS.

The London School Board has decided on making a very interesting and important experiment. Strengthened by Sir Horace Davey's opinion that a School Board may give manual instruction under Article 7 of the Code, the Board, or rather the School Management Committee, have resolved upon the establishment of classes in a few schools, and instruction in Sloyd will thus be given at Kilburn School and manual training in wood at Westsquare School.

WHAT AN USHERSHIP OF THE HIGH COURT IS WORTH.

It seems it is not bad business being an usher in a High Court. It is stated on good authority that Bowden, the late usher of the Probate and Divorce Court, has left upwards of £20,000 behind him. His salary was £150 a year. He held the place for thirty-three years. Not long before his death he stated that his average income during those years had been £750 per annum, the balance being made up of tips from suitors, jurymen, witnesses, reporters, solicitors, and barristers. In one will case, that lasted several weeks, he received a snuff-box containing a cheque for a hundred guineas.—*Sunday Times.*

A "LOADLINE" ON A STEAMER'S FUNNEL.

In a recent speech at Ackworth, in the Osgoldcross Division, Mr. Austin stated that on a recent visit to the port of Goole he saw a steamship which had its loadline painted on its funnel. Mr. Austin, writing from Red Hill, his seat at Castleford, to a correspondent, says: "The marks upon a steamer's funnel, at Goole, were pointed out to me—in illustration—as the actual loadline that some shipowners in other ports, who looked upon the bill with indifference, had placed in order to show their defiance of the bill, and that its provisions could be evaded. The absurdity of leaving to unscrupulous owners of ships the placing of the load-line at their discretion is manifest."

THE BOOK PIRATE AND HIS RIVALS.

Mr. J. W. Lovell, the New York publisher, who was lately interviewed by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is stated to have spoken last week as follows:—"I am the biggest payer of English authors of any publisher in America. I have given Farjeon as much as £10,000 for advance sheets, and I regularly pay English authors of name and fame. I am not protected in any way, save by priority, and in a few days after my books are out others may be after me, and I have no redress. The only injury possible from the proposed combination would fall on a few printers, for if fewer plates were made there would be fewer compositors demanded. We do not propose to increase the price of books to the public; all we propose to do is to prevent the retail drygoods men from making all the profits while we work at a loss. As for cheap books, they are an institution in America, and it is utter nonsense to talk about doing without them. The people won't have it, and there is no use of trying to make believe that they will." Mr. Lovell said that the trade for purely American books was kept restricted by the high price of publishers, who held most of the authors of reputation and popularity by contract, whereas the cheap book trade might easily add to their revenue and extend infinitely the size of their audiences.

⁂

The death is announced of Alderman Thomas Adams, one of the leaders of the Liberal party in Northampton. He was from the first a hearty supporter of Mr. Bradlaugh.

The subject for the Prize Essay of the United Service Institution for the gold medal for 1890 is "The tactical operations of the future as affected by the introduction of magazine rifles, and machine and quick-firing guns and smokeless powder."

The Rev. William Elmslie, late minister at Insch, Aberdeenshire, and father of Professor Elmslie, of the English Presbyterian College, in London, who died recently, expired on Saturday at the residence of his son-in-law, in Liverpool, with whom he had lived since he gave up his church. The rev. gentleman was seventy four years of age, and received a severe shock by the untimely death of his son.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 9d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 9d. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

"NEW LAMPS FOR OLD."

THE NEW FARCE AT TERRY'S THEATRE.

In his latest dramatic essay, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has aimed high, but he has missed his mark. He has attempted an ambitious Arian flight into the loftiest realms of stage satire and glorified farce, but the fierce heat of a public test has melted the fastenings of his wings, and, like the son of Daedalus, he has come tumbling to earth again. "Pinero and Water" is a not inapt description of the qualities of "New Lamps for Old." True it is that there is very little "Pinero" in the composition of this play, and a good deal of the aqueous fluid; still there is now and then a happy reflection—dim and distant though it be—of the style of the author of "The Magistrate" and "The Schoolmistress," and for these elements in the structure of his work let Mr. Jerome be given all credit. But there are radical defects in the dramatist's scheme which outweigh the merits and clever points of the piece and leave the question of its success or failure depending upon a single character and a single situation. If "New Lamps for Old" meets with any substantial share of popular favour, it will show that there exists in London a vast number of theatre goers who are satisfied with the well-known facial distortions and the familiar whining tones of Mr. Penley, and who will accept the spectacle of that diminutive comedian being carried up and down in a refractory lift as a compensation for the lack of a consistently amusing play.

A certain young couple, Edwin and Elvira Honeydew—pleasant though to look upon, but fully qualified, from a mental point of view, for the calm seclusion of Farlswood, have heard of Mrs. Mona Caird, and acquired a smattering of individualism. They immediately proceed to imagine that they are unsuited to one another, and set their respective affections on a repulsively masculine young woman and an advanced poet of even more disagreeable appearance. When the curtain rises Edwin and Elvira are contemplating in the coldest of cold blood a dual breach of the seventh commandment. They have both arranged—unknown to each other—to elope that very day, and, after several checks and counter-checks, husband and wife quit their pretty villa at Putney, accompanied by the two individuals whom they regard as their natural complements. Late leads this supremely idiotic horde of couples to the same riparian hotel, where they are unsympathetically spied upon from a loft—a lift in a sitting-room of a Thames-side inn!—by a business-seeking old solicitor, who scents a divorce suit or two in the air. Husbands and wives—for the poet turns out to be the lawful spouse of Edwin's loud-voiced love—finally meet and frighten each other out of the house in different directions. They all reappear at Putney next morning in a woe-some plight and relate their several infernal adventures, which, as Mr. Dockett described his flight across London in the first act of "The Magistrate," Repentance follows these uncomfortable experiences, and the orthodox reunion brings the piece to a close. It may be said at once that there is not a shadow of plausibility about the way in which these characters and incidents are handled. To begin with, the notion of Elvira imagining herself for a moment to be in love with such an unsightly object as the bewigged Postlethwaite is too preposterous for anything, while her husband's fancied attachment is almost as absurd. Mr. Jerome, having set up a fundamentally serious motive as a butt for his ridicule, might at least have made the relations of his *dramatis personæ* conceivable. But no! He has been content to disregard the possibilities and to base his play upon a half-hearted system of extravagant satire which is anything but convincing and only occasionally entertaining. The most fortunate feature in "New Lamps for Old" is the fact that the second act is better than the first, and the third act better than the second.

None of the principal quartet were able to turn to much account the unsatisfactory material given them. Miss Cissy Grahame, however, Elvira as tolerable as possible, and Mr. Frederick Kerr grasped his one opportunity of being funny with considerable effect. Mr. Penley was—Mr. Penley. Perhaps the best performance in the piece was that of Mr. Lestocq, who played the part of a mercenary butler with great neatness and point.

TWO DOZEN DRUMS FOR THE SULTAN.

Captain Von Plueskow leaves Berlin during the next few days on a special mission from the Emperor William to the Sultan of Turkey. This mission is a somewhat curious one, the gallant officer being entrusted by his Imperial master with the delivery in Constantinople of a present of twenty-four military drums for use in the Ottoman Army. Turkish troops have hitherto not used drums among their musical instruments.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

Although many months have now elapsed since the last Whitechapel murder the Scotland-yard authorities (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* reports) are still engaged in the endeavour to fathom the mystery. A well-known inspector, attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, has the matter in hand; and though, owing to his temporary indisposition, a rumour has become current that the efforts in question were being relaxed, he is now convalescent, and has resumed his special duties in the East end.

SCANDALOUS SCENES AT THE OPERA AT ROTTERDAM.

Some scandalous scenes have been taking place at Rotterdam occasioned by the representation there of the opera "Falka." They appear to have been got up, says the *Western Morning News*, by the Catholic papers, which have brande das blasphemous to their religion the appearance on the stage of a demon monk. One of these scenes is thus depicted—The house was overflowing, but there were not more than ten ladies present, and a large number of police on duty. As soon as the monk appeared on the stage an indescribable tumult arose, proceeding principally from the pit, the occupants of which whistled, shouted, and fought among themselves. The police had difficulty in quelling the disturbance, and then the manager of the theatre expressed his intention of playing the piece out to the end, and the representation proceeded amid a fresh tumult, which was only partially quieted after the police had expelled several persons from the house. When the opera was over a big fight took place outside between members of the audience; a crowd numbering thousands of people also surrounded the building, and bombarded it with stones, and the police had to use their sabres before order was destroyed.

THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

Though it is known that the charter for the incorporation of the Institute of Journalists was signed by her Majesty on Saturday, the official notification of the fact will not be received for several days. At a meeting of the London council of the institute, held at Anderton's Hotel, on Saturday, the retiring president was able to make a most gratifying announcement. It seems that the movement for obtaining the charter has become known in France, and the editor of *Le Petit Journal*, being anxious to show his approval of the scheme, intimated to Mr. H. G. Reid, by telegram yesterday, his desire to contribute fifty guineas towards the expenses incident to the procuring of the document. This statement was received with much applause. It may be mentioned incidentally that fifty-two Irish journalists were elected members of the institute. The application of the Irish Journalists' Association to be affiliated as a body, and to retain their own title—as a species of Home Rule Parliament—was not entertained, it being treated as inconsistent with the constitution of the institute. It was pointed out, however, that the members of the association could each become a member of the institute by conforming to its rules. The adjourned annual meeting will be held in London on the end of March, when the president-elect, Sir Thomas Sowler, will be installed. It is a singular coincidence that the first president of the Chartered Institute was knighted on the very day that the charter was granted.

⁂

Mr. Terry and Miss Jessie Millward have set sail for Europe.

It is reported that Mr. Bradlaugh was offered by the Indian Congress a salary to act as "Member for India," but the hon. member declined the proposal.

A well-informed Paris correspondent is disposed to believe that the French Government will decline the invitation of the German Emperor to join an International Congress on labour questions.

Bishop Crowther, accompanied by seven male and four female missionaries, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the steamer *Congo* on his return to his diocese on the Niger.

The London correspondent of a Scotch daily says he hears it rumoured that the Marquis of Lothian may before long exchange his present office of Secretary for Scotland for that of governor of one of our Australian colonies—probably the colony of New South Wales.

One day last week Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by the Master of Balliol, paid a visit to Dr. Murray's Scriptorium, Oxford, where he spent a considerable time in inspecting the methods and apparatus of the new English dictionary, in the progress of which he expressed great interest.

The name of the Duchess of Portland has been included in the list of candidates for the medallion of the St. John Ambulance Association, her Grace having successfully passed the third examination in First Aid in cases of wounds, fractures, arterial bleeding, insensibility, drowning, burns, and poisoning. She has been a pupil in the Welbeck branch of the association.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, can have either of the seats at Waterford or East Galway. "He must, however, take the pledge which all Mr. Parnell's followers have to sign, and it is somewhat doubtful if he will do this. He is an undoubted Home Ruler, but he still calls himself a Conservative, and possesses much independence of character."

THE AUROPHONE.—THE DEAF MAY HEAR.—This is a scientific invention of an invisible apparatus to be worn in the ear. Easily inserted or withdrawn by any one unassisted. It will enable any one not stone deaf to hear perfectly well at once. It can be tested FREE at the AUROPHONE CO.'S ROOMS, No. 39, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, W. Pamphlet sent free and post paid.

A PRISONER'S EFFORTS FOR LIBERTY.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

William Whittam, the coffee-house keeper who is charged with firing at two police-constables, was remanded for a week by the Southwark magistrate on Saturday. The prisoner has made most extraordinary attempts to escape from prison cells and the prison van respectively. The following remarkable letter, which he desired to have conveyed to his wife, detailing his efforts to recover freedom, and suggesting ways by which she or others might aid him, was intercepted by the prison officials and read in court:—

Dear Polly,—I write these few lines trusting they will reach you safe. I am going to put them in a note for the solicitor, only I don't know his name and address. I expect you will be disappointed to-day as they will not let you see me. I will explain all about it now. I was going to call you on Saturday, but that fellow Butcher, the gaoler would not go away. I told you I had been working all the week at a ventilator. I had got it all ready by Friday, all but just taking two little bits of brick away. Well, I was so pleased, that I was jumping about in the afternoon and broke one of the little windows. Three or four came up and asked about it and went away again, and it got to teatime. I thought I should not have anybody in, so I commenced and took out some of the chewed bread and stuff that I had stopped the cracks up with, thinking I would come out about eight o'clock, when all at once the warder came in and said he very near forgot it, but I should have to go to another cell, but I begged to stop there, as it was the last night, but he said it was the governor's order that no prisoner was to stop in a room with a broken window in, so I had to go out and I lay awake all night and then I thought about the police van; that van was a bit too coarse. Directly the van started I commenced work, only I was put into the first one near the door, just close to the policeman, and there is a stile runs through the middle about an inch thick, but I managed to get twice through it top and bottom and very near down one side. When the van pulled up at Holloway I was proceeding. I thought it was somewhere they stopped on the way, but it was not. It was too late then, as we was inside the gates. If I had known we were so near I would have burst that bit off and jumped. So I lost my liberty again by five minutes. I know they would see it and know I was the one in it, and I knew they would find out about my cell, so I made up my mind to have another go wherever I was put. I wrenched a bit of iron off the closet. When we got our tickets I was in B 4-22, one of the same sort of cells mine was. My heart leaped. I knew I could be out in an hour with the iron and saw; but one of the head warders came along just as they were going to close our cells, and said, "What number is that man?" meaning me. When they told him he changed it to fifty-five, a different cell altogether, but when I got in I thought of what I should get, and I made up my mind to try this one, I could tell the warders going to look at my old cell, B 4-36, you know, and they stationed a man outside my door not to go away. I lay awake watching him as he looked through the hole till nearly twelve, I should think. Then I fell asleep. When I awoke again it was quite light, and I thought it was morning, but I could see the moon through the windows, I thought what I should do. I could not see the man at the door, and I thought of you and Nelly, and what I have in front of me, and I knew I could not make it any worse, so I got to work on this very, very awkward one. Should have to get out two ventilators, two courses of bricks, then a square of glass, then tie my bedding to the iron bar outside of the window, go through the hole, and down the bedding, which I should have to take with me, and get a heavy iron bar that I knew was in the yard, tie it to the bedding, throw it over the high wall, pull myself up with it. Well, I made very small progress at first; the iron I had was not pointed, and it would go about anyhow, and the ventilator was set in with cement. Not knowing the time, and having to leave off at the least sound, as well as keeping very quiet myself, it was very slow work, and I just managed to get one ventilator and the two bricks out when the bell rang to get up. It was all over then. It would have took me another two hours with the tools I had. If I had that little chisel of mine that would have made short work of it altogether. They stripped me and gave me a prison dress, put me in a cell with nothing but a water-can, with an asphalte floor, and gave no boots till this morning. I have been before the governor to-day, and he gave orders to bring me before the magistrates. Now something must be done. If I had a small file—one as thin as a knife—a very small one, I could get out of where I am any night or six in the morning, for I am in a block now—A2-26. That is the first cell on your right coming from the central hall, and the window is right in the corner of the exercise yard. Any one that knows the place, with a rope or a rope ladder could bring a file and help me any night. I shall want clothes now. I have been thinking about Saturday next. We leave here about a quarter to eight. When we are coming out of the bath-room, when we get our clothes, the gaoler goes on in the front. I have been thinking whether I shall drop back and jump on a gate in the exercise ground; then I want a rope for the wall. You see, my having to change my clothes I should not be able to smuggle any bedding. Now I think they are all private houses along there, else someone might be there with a rope from outside; then it could be done all right. All I should have to do would be to jump the gate, and run straight to it; then again there is the van. If I could get a plumber's knife, a good strong sharp one, I could cut right round in five minutes, and I would do it in the morning, because they may take extra precautions at night. Of course I shall have my own clothes on Saturday. A little air pistol or a good cane on the head would soon silence one policeman inside, and then they would lee me out and I would take all blame. Try and get some one to help me. If I go for trial, I shan't get a minute under five years—perhaps more. I am watched too close now, so that whatever was done would have to be done out. If I manage to get out now, I could not go far in these clothes, and I could not tell you any time, as I should have to wait an opportunity. If I had an air pistol myself in the van, I could do it by bursting the little trap-door of the van first. If you see old ——, he might know if they are all houses along the back that side. I think they are. I know there is a lot of waste ground in front of some new houses, but there is not the same yard. I dare say I could jump the gate that divides them, but that all takes time, and time is what I have lost by every time. If I come out on Thursday it would have been all right. If I had another five minutes and knew where I was on Saturday, I should have been away then. I was so certain of that that I had made up my mind to go straight to the —— and see old —— and get a sub, and then off to Whitechapel, and time spoilt me again. On Saturday night if somebody as the van goes along just quiet that policeman, there need be no noise. We could come out and shut the door again while it went along. It is easy for a man to run after the van and jump on the step and put an air pistol through the railings without exciting any notice of it. The sergeant could be drugged before he started; I could do it myself. I don't expect there would be much chance coming back. I shall be well looked after. Try and get some one to help me. Old —— ought to do a little bit. If this was over we could clear right out of the country, and say good bye to all and live happily and peaceably all our lives. Kiss dear little Nelly. I can't get her out of my thoughts. She seems to know there is something wrong the funny way she looks at me. I don't know how long my visits are stopped for, or if they told you, as I suppose you come up to-day. I have not got anything now (no saw); I put that in my boots, but they were took away—nothing that I could use. I only have to saw through one iron sash bar and I am out in the grounds. I could take my bedding to make a rope of, on y I don't know what I should do when I got out. Even the shirts are stamped with the broad arrow. I should have to find an empty house. I don't know whether there is any round there (do you?), and stay there all day. If I came in the morning, and I think that would be the best now, as they keep on coming and looking all night. There's no one in the grounds all night, and if any one could get in about nine or ten o'clock with a couple of fine saws, I could be out in twenty minutes, but the van would be the best, I think, but they want to mind and get the right one, and t ought to be done as near the prison as possible. It is not busy up there, I think. Only do all you can. I am doing my best, as much for you as myself. My hands are all sore with blisters with using these bits of things. That saw dug a hole in my hand on Saturday. Ask me about the saw, and see what he says. What would I not do for him. You could get a little thing for 2s. 6d. Tell him the morning is the best, because there would be no more evidence given. So I hope you have got the things away from York-street. Come up as soon as you can, as I shall want to know if any one will be there.—Good-bye, Polly; may heaven bless you."

THE HORSES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The official returns of the number of horses and mules used in the British military service show that there are now actually 24,400 animals at work for riding or draught purposes, exclusive of those belonging to officers, the total being about 1,200 below the number voted for in the army estimates. Of the 24,400, 11,000 are borne upon the British establishment; and 10,400 upon the Indian. The thirty-one cavalry regiments take the largest share of the animals, their total being 11,800 horses. The Royal Horse Artillery has 2,700, the field batteries 3,400, the mountain batteries 220 mules, and the garrison batteries about 100. The Army Service Corps has 1,300 horses, the Royal Engineers 400, and the infantry battalions 550. The nine cavalry regiments in India absorb 4,300 of the 11,800, and of the remainder all are in the British Islands, with the exception of 350 with the Inniskillen Dragoons in Natal, and 300 with the 70th Hussars in Egypt and South Africa. The preference is always given to English horses when they fulfil the requirements of the equine recruiting officers. The small number of mules in the army is somewhat noticeable, considering how superior, from many points of view, these animals are for some branches of the service.

PRECOCITY IN THE PULPIT.

"Thirteen Years Old and Weighs about Fifty Pounds—He Says he was Called to Save Sinners." This is a head-line in a recent issue of the *Morning Journal* (New York), which prints a despatch from Atalanta (Georgia) stating that the juvenile preacher, Jimmie Cook, had appeared in the pulpit there. The church was crowded. People had come for miles. Every seat was taken, and standing room was at a premium. Jimmie Cook is a sure enough boy preacher, in stature as well as in years. He is so small that his head and shoulders were barely visible when standing behind the pulpit. He has a bright, intelligent face, is quiet and self-possessed, and in speaking uses very good language and gestures. His words flow freely, and during the whole of his sermon, which lasted about thirty minutes, until he was exhausted and out of breath, he never hesitated for language to express his thoughts. In the pulpit he appeared to be as much at ease and thoroughly at home as a man who spent the better portion of his life in preaching. His style of speaking is natural; and his voice, though childish, has a fulness which makes his words effective and interesting. He wore a flannel shirt, a short jean jacket, and a pair of jean trousers reaching half way down the tops of rough, muddy boots. His round little face was bright and clean, and his light sandy hair neatly combed, giving him the appearance of a typical country lad fresh from the hands of a kind and careful mother. The child preacher announced his text in a clear, fine voice—the second chapter of Hebrews and third verse: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation, which at first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard Him." His sermon was a remarkable effort for a boy of the speaker's age. He stuck to his text all the way through, quoting Scripture fluently and evincing a wonderful degree of elocutionary power. At times he walked from side to side of the platform, as his words were spoken, gesticulating with one hand and with the other toying with a long watch chain which hung from his vest, perfectly at ease, as if conscious of a power over his hearers. The little fellow's countenance fairly glowed as he became warmed up to his subject, appealing to sinners to turn from their evil ways and accept salvation. He admonished parents of the consequences of disobeying the commands of the Lord. At the conclusion of his sermon the child preacher pronounced the orthodox benediction and dismissed the congregation. A small collection had been taken up, and while this was being handed over to the little fellow the crowd gathered about him, shaking his hand and thanking him for his wonderful talk. He gave them all his little hand, and answered pleasantly and readily all the questions asked by the admiring crowd. During his talk he never once alluded to himself, but Mr. J. L. Nelson, at whose house in Edgewood he stopped, said that he was the sole support of an invalid father and sister. Jimmie was asked how he came to begin preaching. "I was in the cotton field one day," he said, "and all at on e I was impressed with the feeling that I ought to go out and tell the people about God. I put down my basket and went home and began preaching. God called me." He has been preaching around in the country for two years, and about a month ago preached at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He is really a wonder. He says he will preach anywhere and anytime, and takes texts and subjects from all parts of the Bible.

MONKEYS AND THEIR PREY IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The way in which monkeys catch land crabs is described by a sportsman who made an expedition to the jungles around Singapore, and there enjoyed sport which makes the contemporaneous records of Indian experiences pale into insignificance. The monkey lies down flat on its stomach, feigning death. From the countless passages piercing the mud in every direction, thousands of little red and yellow crabs soon make their appearance, and after suspiciously eyeing for a few minutes the brown fur of the monkey they slowly and cautiously sidle up to him, in great glee at the prospect of a big feed off the bones of Master Jacko. The latter peeps through his half-closed eyelids, and fixes upon the biggest of the assembled multitude. When the crab comes within reach, out dashes the monkey's arm, and off he scampers into the jungle with a cry of delight to discuss at leisure his cleverly earned dinner. "Rarely did the monkeys seem to miss their prey," adds the describer of this scene. "I saw, however, one old fellow do so, and it was ludicrous in the extreme to see the rage it put him into. Jumping for full a minute up and down on the mouth of the hole into which the crab had escaped, he positively howled with vexation. Then he set to work poking the mud about with his fingers at the entrance to the passage, fruitlessly trying every now and again to peep into it." These same monkeys, the so called pig-tail variety, are taught by the Malays to pick fruit for them in the forests. The monkeys select the ripest fruit, and their masters, by following their movements, catch them in a cloth before they reach the ground. The monkey is too well trained to attempt to eat any fruit while at work, but when sufficient are gathered he is duly rewarded for his self-denial.

HOW THE ITALIAN PRESS IS SUBSIDIZED.

It is stated that during last year Signor Crispi authorized payments to the amount of nearly half a million francs to newspapers friendly to the Government and himself personally. Of this sum 235,000 f. went to newspapers in Rome, 80,000 f. to the Neapolitan press, 60,000 f. to newspapers at Milan, 50,000 f. to Ministerial organs at Turin, 25,000 to Venice, and 20,000 f. to Florence. The balance was spent on the Sicilian press and individual correspondents.

The Skibbereen Guardians have a meritorious hospital porter. He gets a new suit of clothes every year, and has just received his forty-fifth.

MARQUES DE RISCAL'S FINE SPANISH CLARET.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Prices 18s., 20s., 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen.
MIALL and CLEMENTE, Sole Agents, 46, Wool Exchange, London, E.C.

THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal,
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Rheumatism.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Lumbago.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Sprains.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Bruises.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Cuts.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Sore Throat from Cold.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Chest Colds.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Stiffness.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
Elliman's Universal Embrocation, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.
ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough, England

Legion of Honour, 1873. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1881. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—*Vide* 20 *Guardian*, London, W. Lists free.

NATH. With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs. Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas.

BERRY'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas.

PIANOS Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 150, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S 25 per cent discount for cash, or 15s. per month (second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated PIANOS Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 48, Paultonstone-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS are supplied to Royalty and the chief of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 95, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description. Illustrated List free.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches: 45, Cornhill, 122, Regent-street, and Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Telephone No. 6,883.
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."

LIQUEUR OF THE Gde. CHARTREUSE
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom, and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, Crutched-friars, London, E.C.

MUSHROOMS for BREAKFAST.—Half a pound fresh-cut Mushrooms sent post free on receipt of 1s.—PERRY, Nursery, Banbury.

SAVE HALF YOUR INCOME and BUY your BUTCHER'S MEAT, Provisions, Poultry, and Vegetables direct from the BRITISH FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, 88, Shoe-lane, Holborn-circus, E.C. Price List post free on application.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black, a trial proves its superiority. 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d.; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUSSAINT SAUNDERS, 362, Oxford-street.

TORPID LIVER. HEADACHE.
PURELY VEGETABLE. SUGAR-COATED.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
All Chemists, 1s. 1½d.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE United Asbestos Co., LIMITED
(*PIONEERS OF THE EUROPEAN ASBESTOS TRADE*).
Have removed from Queen Victoria-street to the premises recently occupied by the East and West India Dock Company—viz.,
DOCK HOUSE, BILLITER STREET, E.C.
N.B.—This is the ONLY ASBESTOS COMPANY IN THE WORLD owning and working Asbestos Mines in both Italy and Canada.
ALL GOODS are manufactured AT THEIR OWN WORKS at Harefield and are of the BEST POSSIBLE DESCRIPTION. U. A. CO.'s "SALAMANDER BRAND" should be specified.

CHIROPODY.
H. P. TRUEFITT (Limited)
Beg to announce that they have secured the exclusive services of
Dr. W. P. HENERY,
whose marvellous success in New York, especially by his painless treatment of Ingrowing Nails, and the more difficult cases of Corns, Bunions, &c., is well known in America.
THE AMERICAN MANICURE COURTS, 13, 14, OLD BOND STREET.

DR. SOULE'S "HOP BITTERS."
THE GREAT APPETIZER AND ANTIDOTE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.
THEY GIVE NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and Mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating. WITHOUT INTOXICATING.—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC.
Health, Strength, Energy.
It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.
SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.
Clarifies the Skin. SOAP.
Sold everywhere.

AT ALL NEWSAGENTS AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.
PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET
Of THURSDAY (February 6),
CONTAINS
AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD. *(Illustrated.)*
SPECIAL SKETCHES OF THE ZAMBESI AND SHIRÉ RIVERS.
IN TENNYSON LAND. *(Illustrated.)*
NOVELTIES IN DESIGNS: VOICE FORMS. With Facsimile Reproductions.
Offices: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!
IMPORTANT SALE OF
Silver, Electro-Plate, Cutlery, ETC.
At 33 to 50 per cent. Discount.
MAPPIN BROS.,
(*the original Firm established 1810.*)
220, REGENT ST., W., & 35, ST. PAUL'S CH. YD., LONDON.
Manufactory—QUEEN'S WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

As Stock for Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

WALERY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £65,000, in 65,000 Shares of £1 each.
ISSUE of 40,000 SHARES.
Payable—2s. 6d. on Application;
10s. on Allotment;
7s. 6d. one Month after Allotment.
ART PATRONS.
Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F.S.A. (Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery).
Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B. (Director of the South Kensington Museum).
Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.
DIRECTORS.
David Waterlow, Esq. (Waterlow and Sons, Limited).
His Honour W. Ernst (late H. M. Colonial Judge).
The Bengalow, Bedford Park, Chiswick.
Clement Stent, Esq., 52, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.
*Count Ostrorog (Walery) 164, Regent-street, W.
*Count Stas J. Ostrorog, 164, Regent-street, W.
(* Will join the Board after allotment.)
BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London; West-end Branch, Argyle-place, W.; Headquarters, Princes-street, E.C.; and all Branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Perkins and Sawyer, 33, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Wm. Westcott and Co., Chartered Accountants, 98, Gresham-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—F. W. Fabris, Esq.
OFFICES.—164, Regent-street, W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This Company is formed to purchase and work the business successfully carried on for the past seven years by Count Ostrorog, of 164, Regent-street, W., trading as "Walery," as a Photographic Artist, and to extend the same by the addition of studios.
Count Ostrorog is under agreement with the Company to act as Managing Director for the term, at least, of five years. Count Stas J. Ostrorog will also continue his assistance as heretofore on his return to England. He has equally toiled for South Africa, having received the special appointment of photographic artist to the Chartered British South Africa Company. It is intended by that Company to publish, on the return of the Special Commission after four months hence, an *edition de luxe*, containing a narrative of the researches of the Commissioners, illustrated with the photographs taken by Count Stas J. Ostrorog.
The property purchased by the Company consists of—
1. The good-will and established business of Walery.
2. The negatives, processes, trade marks, and trade secrets of the business. It may be mentioned that the negatives alone (numbering over 25,000) are now insured for the sum of £10,000, and will be increased in value by the sum of £3,000 at the next insurance period. Many of these negatives are of great value, owing to the fact that Count Ostrorog numbers amongst his sitters members of nearly every Royal House in Europe, and the leading political, historical, literary, and art celebrities of the day.
3. The Copyright of the publication known as "Our Celebrities." The Christmas Number of "Our Celebrities" contains authorized portraits and *facsimile* autographs of her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. Referring to this, the *Daily Telegraph* of 26th October last, in a leading article, says:—"The examples of the best results that have yet been accomplished by photographic portraiture, faithful and lifelike in expression, faultless in detail, and artistic to a high degree in finished execution—worthy, as pictures, of a place in any drawing-room of the land, and enhanced in interest by the literary notes, which briefly and gracefully tell the story of these illustrious lives."
4. The Lease, for an unexpired period of 18 years, of the premises, 164, Regent-street, London, for which a premium of £2,000 was paid three years ago.
5. The Lease of the premises, for an unexpired period of 19 years, of Walery-villas, Morewell-hill, now used as Art Photographic Printing Works, and as Stereotypes for the negatives.
6. The fittings, fixtures, furniture, and accessories upon the two last-mentioned premises, upon which £5,000 have been spent.
It is contemplated, acting under the advice of Count Ostrorog, to establish a studio at Brighton, in order to accommodate sitters during the winter months, when the weather is usually bright there, though cold in London.
The business has been of a steadily progressive character, as the following statement of cash received, which has been extracted from the books, will show:—

1885 (Sth May to 31st December) ..	£243 1 3
1886	1,556 3 10
1887	3,593 13 1
1888	5,764 2 10
1889	7,300 0 10
1890	9,679 3 11
1891 (6 months ended June 30)	5,094 4 2

The expenses for the year ended December 31, 1889, amounted to £5,934 0s. 6d., leaving a profit for that year of £3,745 17s. 5d., exclusive of depreciation or allowance for bad debts.
After allowing for Count Ostrorog's remuneration as Managing Director, as set forth in the contract hereinafter referred to, Directors' fees, and all expenses incidental to a public Company, it will be seen that a dividend of about 7 per cent. on the entire issued capital of the company is virtually secured. The development of the business has been so great in the past, and the indications at future rapid progress are so favourable, that the Directors confidently look forward to steadily increasing dividends.
The price to be paid to the Vendor is £37,000, of which £12,000 must be in cash. The Vendor undertakes to accept the balance in shares if required, and stipulates for a minimum allotment of 12,000 Shares, with regard to which he has entered into agreements with the above-named not to let them pass out of his possession for at least three years, and to retain at least 6,000 shares so long as he continues Managing Director. If both cases cease to exist the Vendor will be taken at a valuation.
Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, or to the Secretary, together with the amount payable on application.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and Auditors, and at the offices of the Company.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total advances made exceed £1,388,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For terms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 33 and 65, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon

THE MINING AND FINANCIAL TRUST SYNDICATE (LIMITED) are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the SHARES offered for subscription this day.
The LISTS will OPEN TO-DAY (Monday), 10th February, 1890, and will CLOSE no later than Four o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th February.

THE ELKHORN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) (Montana, U.S.A.), Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.
CAPITAL £200,000 in 200,000 Shares of £1 each. 20,000 fully paid Shares will be allotted to the Vendors in part payment of the purchase money.
Issue of 170,000 Shares, of which 40,000 have already been applied for by the directors and their friends, and will be allotted in full. Payable 2s. 6d. on application; 7s. 6d. on allotment; 5s. one month after allotment, and the remainder three months after allotment. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on payments made in advance of calls.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. G. BRAND, Pelham House, Lewes (Chairman).
*J. W. HALL, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., 2, Victoria Mansions, Westminster.
W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., 17, Cromwell-road, S.W.
The Hon. W. F. Pepys, 61, Porchester-terrace, W.
*J. G. SMITH, Esq., Wiggenhall, near Watford.
(* Will join the Board after completion of the purchase.)
BANKERS.—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Irvine, Hodges, and Borrowman, 8, Hare-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Woolston and Beeton, 6a, Austin-friars, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Bail, Baker, Rowe, and Co., 1, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.
SECRETARY AND OFFICER.—Mr. Charles Bateman, 6, Drapers'-gardens.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
THE ELKHORN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
This Company has been formed for the purposes of acquiring and working the Elkhorn Silver Mines, a going concern, making large profits, situated in Jefferson County, Montana, U.S.A.
The property consists of about 70 acres, and a 20-stamp mill, hoisting works, storehouses, offices, and other improvements.
There are two railways within 18 miles of the works, and one of them, the Northern Pacific, is building a branch to the Mine, which will probably be completed early in the spring.
The original owners began work on the Mine with a 10-stamp mill, which they added to five stamps at a time, until it attained its present capacity of 25 stamps. Up to 31st October last, 30,403 tons of Ore have been extracted, and the ration produced has been sold for 1,252,9.0 ozs. (£258,000) or about 41.20 ozs. (£8 10s.) per ton.
During the ten months ending October 31st, 1889, 6,761 tons of ore were extracted and milled and the bullion derived from them was sold for £51,300.73 ods. (£58,0.0), which gives a gross value per ton of 41.60 ozs. (£8 11s. 6d.).
The expenses with the present appliances and under the present management amount to less than 24 ozs. (£4 19s. 6d.) per ton of ore milled, and this, besides covering every expense at the Mine, includes an unusually large amount spent in opening up new ground, and in developing the property.
By means of some changes in the arrangements and methods of working, which are explained out in detail in the reports, and with the improved railway facilities, it is estimated that these expenses can be reduced sufficiently to allow of a profit of over 23 ozs. (£4 6s. 6d.) per ton of ore.
Basing the estimates, however, on a profit of only 20 ozs. (£4 2s. 6d.) per ton, the property without any additions to its present milling capacity should produce an annual profit of 2.5,000 ozs. or £41,.00; sufficient, after providing for all house expenses, to pay a dividend of upwards of 20 per cents on the capital of the company.

THE ELKHORN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
The ore now being won is being taken from the ground between the 650 and 750 levels, south of the shaft, which is expected to produce about 2.,000 tons, and it is believed that large reserves will yet be discovered in the old works above these levels and also north of the shaft. The opinion of the Engineers, as will be seen by the reports, is that the upper levels, such as they have produced, are virtually yet unexplored. The ore bodies at the lowest levels of the mine are richer and more valuable than at any other point yet discovered, and the 750 ft. level, the lowest at the mine, the ore body measures in places 20 feet wide, and the ore in the widest part is worth £20 10s. 0d. per ton, and is very few months there new levels can be opened. If these levels should prove as productive as may fairly be expected from the appearances above, the Directors will be justified in making a considerable addition to their milling plant, and thereby largely increasing the output and consequent profits of the Mine.
The above statements are based on the reports made by Mr. T. A. Bennett, and by Mr. H. Brantner (formerly Mining Superintendent of the Montana Company, Limited), who, as Managers of the Mining and Financial Trust Syndicate (Limited), examined the property on behalf of the Syndicate, and these reports are further confirmed by the independent report of Captain J. W. Plummer, late Superintendent of the Granite Mountain Silver Mine of Montana, the greatest developing gold and silver Mine in the United States.
Since making his report Captain Plummer, in reply to a further inquiry, has expressed his willingness to undertake the management of the Mine.
Copies of the reports, with maps, can be obtained at the offices.
Of the 170,000 shares offered for subscription 80,000 have been subscribed for, and will be allotted in full. The fact that 42,000 of this number have been applied for from the neighbourhood of the Mine in Montana, is proof of the confidence entertained in the district as to the value of the property.
Full Prospectuses (containing particulars of all contracts affecting the Company) and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Company's Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Company's Offices, 6, Drapers'-gardens, London, E.C.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
Bunhill-row, Lothbury, and Moorgate, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £18,000
FIVE PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
Full particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROOKE.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
Estd. 1835.
For Mutual Life Assurance.
Invested Funds, £4,400,000.
Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,700,000.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, LIBERAL CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES, CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.
Endowment Assurances on very favourable terms.
48, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*
ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
FOUNDED 1762
for PURELY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
Decennial Division of Profits January 1, 1890.
Full Report, showing the remarkable result of LIFE Assurance when conducted on MUTUAL PRINCIPLES WITHOUT AGENCY FEES or COMMISSION, sent on application to the SOCIETY'S OFFICES, MANSION HOUSE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
SUM INSURED IN 1888.
£327,500,000.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BOILING WATER OR MILK.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-hand, and training, by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.
Edited by W. T. Stead.
FOR FEBRUARY.
No. 2
NOW READY.
AMONG THE CONTENTS WILL BE FOUND LETTERS FROM
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
THE QUEEN OF SERVIA, &c., &c.
A Sketch of the Life of Mr. Parnell,
Containing an account (never before published) of how the Pigott Letters were offered to and refused by the *Pall Mall Gazette* before they were accepted by the *Times* office.
REVIEWS of all the LEADING ARTICLES of importance that have been published during the month.
PORTRAITS of the PRINCIPAL PERSONS in the PARNELL COMMISSION.
OF ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS.
Office of the "Review of Reviews," Budleigh-street, Strand, W.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports on AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
AUSTRAL	5,258	7,200	Feb. 19.
*CUZCO	3,253	4,000	Feb. 29
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	March 11
LUSITANIA ...	5,877	4,000	March 25
OROYA	6,032	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	April 25.

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.
Landing Ports, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £77.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Gridlay and Co., 35, Parliament-street, S.W.

UP the NILE to the FIRST and SECOND CATARACTS.—THOS. COOK and SON are the Sole Contractors to the Egyptian Government for the conveyance of mails, and their steamers are the only ones which convey Mails and Government officials between Lower and Upper Egypt.
First-class Tourist Steamers leave Cairo every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday. Steamers between Assiout and Assouan, Twice a Week.
THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate Circus, London.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Biliousness and
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Nervous Disorders.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Spasms and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Is the Finest Medicine in the World
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Are Worth a Guinea a Box.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Are Adapted for Old and Young.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Are Recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Fulness and Swelling after Meals
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Are the Best Medicine for Females Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
The First Dose gives Relief to sufferers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Have Saved the Lives of thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS,
Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Prepared only by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BEECHAM,
ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE,
And Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each
By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.
Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Deranged Stomach, Sick Headache.—Our countless happiness, and security depend on the knowledge that most diseases originate by apparently a trifling indisposition, and that the large proportion of them spring from inattention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned this knowledge to good account by discovering medicines which rectify the error as soon as it is made.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms incidental to females. Sold in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 15 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Lutterworth.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"To my most agreeable surprise, after the third dose I was able to officiate with perfect ease. I received hundreds to add your valuable medicine to my household remedies, and certainly shall never be without it."—(Rev.) F. C. S. KNUNS, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Hull.
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Bath. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY KELLY AND CO.
POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY for 1890. Price 40s.
HANDBOOK to the TITLED, LANDED, and OFFICIAL CLASSES, 1890. Price 15s.
HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, and DORSETSHIRE, 1890. Price 30s.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE and SOMERSETSHIRE, with CITY of BRISTOL, 1890. Price 30s.
DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND, 1890. Price 20s.
CLERGY LIST for 1890. Price 10s. 6d.
SHORTLY.
KELLY'S LONDON MEDICAL DIRECTORY for 1890. Price 4s. 6d.
LAXTON'S BUILDERS' PRICE BOOK, 1890. Price 3s. 6d.
Publishing Offices, 51 and 52, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, W.C.

NEW NOVEL, BY MR. BAKING GOULD.
Now Ready, at all Libraries.
ARMINELL: A Social Romance. By the Author of "Mehalah." Three vols. crown 8vo.
"To say that a book is by the Author of Mehalah is to imply that it contains a story out on strong lines, containing dramatic possibilities, vivid and sympathetic descriptions of Nature, and a wealth of ingenious imagery. All these expectations are justified by 'Arminell.'"—SPEAKER.
BY MRS. LEN INTON.
ABOUT IRELAND. By E. LYNN LINTON, Author of "Joshua Davidson," &c. Crown 8vo, paper boards, 1s. (*Now ready.*)
"A brilliant and justly proportioned view of the Irish question."—*Standard*.
BY W. PIMBLETT.
EMIN PASHA: His Life and Work. With an account of Stanley's Relief March. With Portrait and Map. Crown 8vo, paper boards, 1s. (*Now ready.*)
METHUEN and Co., 18, Bury-street, W.C.

Post free, 6d.
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication.
By Dr. J. SHARMAN.
Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without the torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 18, High Holborn.

Now Ready.
SEWER VENTILATION AND SEWAGE TREATMENT. By H. HEATH REEVES. Price 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., postage 3d. extra, from SINCLAIR, THOMSON, and Co., 13, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE. Sole reputable weekly organ for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes throughout the World. (Sewers of matrimony.) Price 4½d. Circulation in plain envelopes, 4s.6d.—Editor, 96, Lamb's Conduit-street, London. Best Copies Wanted.

TO BE SOLD.—For immediate occupation. MAIDA VALE. Noble FAMILY RESIDENCE, 64, Portsdown-road. To be let to order and decorated specially to suit purchaser throughout. Contains sixteen capital rooms, hot and cold bath, and every modern convenience. Good garden. Lease 66 years. Price only £2,000 cost £3,.80 a few years back.—Apply to architect in charge.

CRESHAM LECTURES on PHASES OF ENGLISH POETRY in the Nineteenth Century, by the Professor of Poetry, on February 11, 12, 13, and 14, at Six o'clock p.m., at GRESHAM COLLEGE, GRESHAM-STREET, E.C. Admission free.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy
Soldin Tins, 13½d. each.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6
Beyond 8 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each Words averages about Seven words.

SITUATIONS.

WANTED by an experienced person an engagement as HOUSEKEEPER in business or private House; or any position of trust. Highest references. Address, Alpha, 4, Farnborough, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-LAID EGGS FOR BREAKFAST.—Advertiser, who is an amateur breeder of high-class poultry, can supply a few private families with eggs of rich and delicate flavour, posted on day laid, at the following prices, inclusive of package and carriage:—March and Oct. 21, 2s. 6d.; one, Nov. to Feb. 28, 3s. 6d.; dozen Oct. 21, 2s. 6d.; one, Nov. to Feb. 28, 4s. 6d.—Address, J. PETTIFER, Woodbury House, near Banbury.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S STAMP BAZAAR, See Strand-street, Brighton, and 4, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, London. Collectors and dealers should purchase this Autumn's Catalogue, which will be sent free to any address. Collectors given the best price given for old stamps, all different in value, posted on day of receipt, at the following prices. Stamps sent on approval.—W. PALMER, 284, Strand, London. My only address.

TYPE WRITING AND SHORT HAND.—Every description of English and Foreign MSS. copied from 1s. 6d. per 1,000 words. Foreign MSS. corrected from Manuscript. Special Dictation Classes, Prospectus on application. Testimonials from readers for scientific MSS. Lectures, Mrs. Ashworth, The Westminster Type-writing Offices, 65, Victoria-street, S.W. Westminster Type-writing Offices, 65, Victoria-street, S.W.

£20—TOBACCONISTS' FITTING OUT.—£20 to £1,000.—TOBACCONISTS' FITTING OUT.—Capital wanted to Purchase Stock-in-trade. £20 paying concern, "How to commence to make £1,000."